

Kuwait urges Ramadan truce in Gulf

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait issued a Ramadan appeal Sunday for an end to the Iran-Iraq war, now well into its sixth year, and to clashes between Palestinians and Shi'ite Muslim militiamen in Lebanon. Cabinet Affairs Minister Rashid Al Rashid, speaking after a routine weekly cabinet meeting, called on Iran to mark the Muslim fasting month by responding to diplomatic efforts to halt the Gulf war. "We hope that this month will be one of peace and brotherhood between all Muslims," he added. He said Kuwait's emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, had received a message from Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat concerning the fighting in Lebanon between Palestinians and the Shi'ite Amal militia group. He gave no details, but added: "Kuwait appeals to all groups with disputes in Lebanon to stop fighting and enter dialogue, to put an end to the killing of innocent people."

Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة تأسست من قبل المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، الرأى

Bahraini minister ends Gulf visit

BAHRAIN (R) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammad Ibn Mubarak Al Khalifa returned home Sunday from a Gulf tour during which he delivered messages to three leaders from Emir Sheikh Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa. The Gulf News Agency said the messages dealt with the "current Gulf development" and bilateral relations. It gave no details but diplomatic sources said Sheikh Mubarak's talks in Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Oman concerned Bahrain's dispute with neighbouring Qatar over a reef midway between the two emirates. Saudi Arabia announced last month that the two countries had agreed to King Fahd's proposal for a settlement to the dispute, which flared on April 26 when Qatari forces landed on disputed Fasht Al Dibal and seized 30 foreign workers, who were later released.

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Fayez returns

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez returned to Amman Sunday after a private visit to the United States and Britain. He was met at the airport by the first deputy speaker of the House, Ismail Hijazi. Chief Justice Mohammed Vheilan, Parliament Secretary-General Hani Khair and several members of Parliament.

Israel jails 4 Arabs for long terms

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli military courts on Sunday sentenced four Arabs captured in Israel's self-declared "security zone" in South Lebanon to heavy prison terms. Israel Radio reported. It quoted security sources as saying two men were sentenced to 23 years for trying to "infiltrate" the Israeli border with the aim of taking hostages. The other two were sentenced to 18 years for attempting to "infiltrate" the border, the radio said. No further details were released.

Brazil beats Spain 1-0

GUADALAJARA, Mexico (R) — Brazil beat Spain 1-0 (halftime 0-0) in the Jaleco Stadium Sunday. Soccer scored in the 63rd minute to give Brazil a 1-0 lead. Brazil failed to capture the magic that lit up the Jaleco Stadium 16 years ago. There were no goals in the first 45 minutes of the Group D match and neither side managed to break the deadlock generated by a large and noisy crowd.

Goulding, Khaddam discuss UNIFIL

DAMASCUS (R) — A senior United Nations official had talks on Sunday with Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam. Under-secretary General Mervat Goulding, who arrived from Israel on Saturday, also discussed the status of the U.N. Truce Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) with Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara'a.

Siad Barre said to be near full recovery

MOGADISHU (R) — Somali President Siad Barre is close to full recovery in a Saudi Arabian hospital treating him for injuries after a road accident, the official Somali news agency (Sonna) said Sunday. It reported from Riyadh that Mr. Siad Barre's health was improving continuously. He was airlifted to hospital there from Mogadishu eight days ago after his car overturned.

Mahdi: Sudan is safer for foreigners

CAIRO (R) — Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi said on Sunday his government had taken steps to make life in Sudan safer for foreigners. Interviewed in Khartoum by Egypt's Middle East News Agency, Mr. Mahdi said: "We have taken political, security and administrative measures to make life safe for all foreigners."

INSIDE

Iraq to solve problem of convicted Egyptians, page 2
China reiterates its firm support for Arab causes, page 3
New evidence sheds more light on Deir Yassin massacre, page 4
Arab-Islamic medicine and its influence in Latin America, page 5
Beazant says Italy on a "suffering road," page 6
Saudi Arabia devalues riyal, page 7
Black S. African policemen buried alive by mob, page 8

King and Klibi discuss preparations for summit

Reports of possible Syrian-Iraqi meeting strengthen prospects for Arab gathering

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein and Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi on Sunday discussed efforts to convene an Arab summit, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Petra said the King and Mr. Klibi, who arrived here earlier in the day, also exchanged views on preparations for the summit.

The King's meeting with Mr. Klibi was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri.

Mr. Klibi, who is in Amman as part of his visits to Arab countries for consultations with Arab leaders on preparations for the summit, reaffirmed in an arrival statement to Petra that the purpose of his visit to Jordan was to consult the King on the summit.

He praised the King's "outstanding efforts to prepare the suitable atmosphere for convening an Arab summit and making it a success."

"I shall listen with great interest to His Majesty's advice since he has long and outstanding experience on joint Arab action," Mr. Klibi told Petra.

The Arab League secretary-general, who is here on a two-day visit, was met upon arrival by Mr. Masri and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

The King's meeting with Mr. Klibi coincided with reports from the Gulf that senior officials of Iraq and Syria are to meet later this month to pave the way for a reconciliation summit between their leaders.

The Abu Dhabi-based Al Itihad quoted sources in Damascus as saying that Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam and the vice-chairman of Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council, Izzat Ibrahim, would meet in mid-June to prepare for a meeting between President Hafez

Al Assad of Syria and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Iraq and Syria severed ties in 1980 and the two presidents have not met in private since 1978.

King Hussein has been trying to arrange a rapprochement between the two presidents and visited Damascus and Baghdad in May for talks with them.

Western diplomats in Baghdad were quoted as saying on Saturday that Iraq and Syria were also holding talks on reopening a closed Iraqi pipeline which runs through Syrian territory. Syria, which backs Iraq in the Gulf war, closed the pipeline in 1982.

Al Itihad quoted diplomatic sources as saying Syria had agreed to reopen the pipeline, which used to carry 800,000 barrels of oil a day to the Syrian port of Latakia.

A Syrian-Iraqi reconciliation would clear the way for convening an Arab summit because Syria's differences with Jordan and Iraq were one of the major stumbling blocks in earlier Arab efforts.

King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia sent a message to King Hassan II of Morocco on Saturday. The message was believed to be related to efforts to convene the Arab summit. Foreign ministers of the 21-member Arab League are scheduled to meet on June 23 to discuss preparations for a summit, but Kuwait Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah said on Saturday the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) was seeking to reschedule the meeting since it would coincide with a meeting of GCC foreign ministers.

There was no word from Morocco on Sunday over King Fahd's message to King Hassan, which was carried to the Moroccan leader by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal.

A source close to Mr. Klibi said in Amman on Sunday that the June 23 meeting could be rescheduled to be held either two days earlier or two days later. The source, who preferred anonymity, said Mr. Klibi will visit Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria and, possibly, Algeria after concluding his talks in Amman.

Referring to the King's mediation bid to bring together the Syrian and Iraqi leaders, the source said: "It appears that His Majesty's efforts are bearing fruits, and positive elements have begun to emerge in the Arab arena."

Israel replaces attorney-general who sought probe into cover-up on killings

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — The Israeli cabinet on Sunday appointed a new attorney-general to replace Yitzhak Zamir, who defied its pleas to drop a probe into the alleged role of Israel's internal security chief in the 1984 killing of two captured Palestinian bus hijackers.

The move, announced at the weekly cabinet meeting, was expected to delay the start of any police or judicial investigation into allegations against Shin Bet head Avraham Shalom.

Cabinet Secretary Yossi Beilin denied that the appointment of Tel Aviv District Court Judge Yosef Harish, 62, was linked to Mr. Zamir's rejection of appeals from Israeli leaders to shelve an investigation in the name of national security.

The announcement followed fresh press allegations that Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, due to become prime minister again in October, ordered a cover-up of the circumstances of the deaths of two Palestinians captured after troops stormed a bus hijacked to occupied Gaza.

Mr. Zamir, attorney-general for the last seven years, announced in February he intended to quit but was asked to stay on until a replacement could be found.

Israel Radio said he found out only after he arrived at the cabinet session that his resignation would go into effect on Wednesday — an apparent expression of government displeasure.

Publicly, however, the cabinet heaped praise on Mr. Zamir, saying Prime Minister Shimon Peres "expressed appreciation... for his courage and activity in accordance with his conscience."

Mr. Zamir's successor said in a radio interview he was not asked his opinion about the investigation before he was offered the job.

"I will not be able to give an opinion until I look into the case, thoroughly," Mr. Harish said, giving no indication how long a reassessment could take. As attorney-general, only Mr. Harish will be empowered to reverse Mr. Zamir's decision.

The Yedioth Ahronoth newspaper reported that Mr. Shamir allowed Shin Bet to tie up two official inquiries that investigated the Palestinians' deaths. An Israeli

general charged with beating them to death was cleared.

Yedioth quoted senior political sources as saying Mr. Shamir allowed Shalom to fabricate evidence after the Shin Bet chief said full disclosure of its methods would damage security.

Mr. Shamir has refused to disclose publicly details about his involvement in the case. A cabinet communiqué on Sunday said Mr. Peres had forbidden all ministers from speaking to the press about the hijacking without his permission.

Spokesman Beilin told reporters that the new attorney-general could stop an investigation at any time, but added that Judge Harish was "not a puppet. I don't think there will be a change."

Israel Radio quoted some unnamed members of the government as saying they believed Judge Harish would stop the investigation.

Mr. Harish told Israel Radio that he had not been asked by Justice Minister Yitzhak Mordechai about his stand on the Shin Bet scandal. "All I know about it is what I've read in the newspaper," he said.

U.N. ends session on Africa with broad accord

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — The special U.N. session on Africa's economic plight was expected to end Sunday in broad agreement despite delays caused by differences over key points, officials said.

A meeting of the General Assembly scheduled for 9 p.m. Saturday (0100 GMT) was put back to 10.30 a.m. Sunday (1430 GMT) while delegates worked on a document wrapping up five days of discussions.

This was to be adopted as a consensus of the 159-nation assembly, officials said.

They predicted that it would neither endorse nor reject a \$128.1 billion recovery programme proposed by the Organisation of African Community (OAU), but would embody a general commitment of support for the African states.

While the postponed meeting of the General Assembly was expected to adopt a final document, the most divisive issues were expected to be papered over in order that the session might conclude with at least a semblance of unity, one official said.

There were fears earlier of a repetition of last year's experience at the U.N. 40th anniversary session, which ended without accord on a declaration of principles.

"If there were again disagreement on a final document, that would be seen as yet another U.N. failure and would be very damaging not only for Africa but for the organisation," one U.N. official observed.

One of the difficulties to be resolved, officials said, was the African states' proposed endorsement of their \$128-billion recovery programme, some \$46 billion of which, over five years, they want non-African donors to provide.

In public debate this week, leaders of major industrial powers, including Secretary of State George Shultz, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe avoided making specific commitments, citing their own domestic problems.

Both the United States and Britain met African requests for debt forgiveness with the response that this must be considered on a case-by-case basis.



ROYAL WINGS: His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein Sunday receives his wings from his father His Majesty King Hussein to become a fully-fledged helicopter pilot. The presentation of the wings took place at the Royal Jordanian Air Force headquarters in the presence of the commander of the Air Force and Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. Prince Abdullah has just completed a training course in flying helicopters. During the King's visit to the command headquarters, he was briefed on programmes of the air force. (Petra photo)

Amal-Palestinian war gathers new intensity despite truce efforts

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Heavy fighting raged throughout Sunday between Shi'ite Amal militiamen and Palestinians defending three big refugee camps, breaking a midnight truce negotiated by Algerian and Iranian diplomats.

At least 40 people have been killed and hundreds wounded and displaced in 11 days of fighting, the worst bloodshed since hundreds died in a month of clashes at the camps on Beirut's southern outskirts last year.

Security sources said artillery, mortar and rocket exchanges began at dawn, and by the afternoon the Sabra, Shatilla and Bourj Al Barajneh camps were engulfed in violence.

A Palestinian source quoted by Reuters said it was "difficult to determine the number of victims as the battle is still raging."

The security sources said the flare-up followed the death at dawn of Aly Hamieh, 22-year-old brother of Amal's top military leader Akef Hamieh, 29.

Amal sources said Aly Hamieh was killed by shellfire in Bourj Al Barajneh.

The midnight ceasefire worked out by Iranian and Algerian diplomats here Saturday night held for only a few hours.

But intermittent overnight clashes escalated into fierce battles at mid-morning around Shatilla and Bourj Al Barajneh camps. Syrian observers were unable to move into any of the shantytowns on Beirut's southern outskirts to firm up the standstill, police said.

Amal militiamen unleashed Syrian-supplied T-54 tank cannons, 106-millimetre recoilless guns and 120-millimetre mortars at Bourj Al Barajneh.

Palestinian spokesman claimed their fighters knocked one Amal tank with an armour-piercing rocket near Bourj Al Barajneh. They also said Amal men mounted a "full-scale attack" on Shatilla camp at mid-afternoon behind heavy bombardment.

"But we are holding them on the fringes. The fighting is even heavier than before the ceasefire," said one Palestinian spokesman quoted by the AP.

The living conditions inside the camps are very bad... there are

food and medicine shortages," one source told Reuters.

He said more than 500 families have fled the refugee camps to safer areas. "They are living in tents now."

Amal sources said 81-millimetre shells crashed into the Shi'ite southern suburbs and the Ouzai seafront killing one person and wounding several. "All roads to the area including the airport road which passes near the Bourj Al Barajneh camp are closed."

Witnesses quoted by Reuters reported heavy damage in the camps and the crowded southern suburbs, and dozens of houses were destroyed.

The Voice of Lebanon Radio reported more than 40 people injured on Sunday and east Beirut residents said they could hear sounds of shelling at the camps.

Dozens of ceasefire agreements between the battling militiamen have failed to end the fighting and Amal fighters continue to surround the camps.

Amal leader Nabih Berri said

(Continued on page 2)

Israeli economy is 'fragile' despite recovery

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's central bank said Sunday high foreign debt and rising consumption threatened the government's 11-month-old economic recovery plan.

Bank Governor Moshe Mandelbaum, presenting his annual report for 1985, said the government must reduce taxes, encourage savings and release its tight grip on the capital market to help the economy.

Mr. Mandelbaum told a press conference the plan had cut wages by 11 per cent and monthly inflation, running at an average of 23 per cent in 1985, was now down to 1.3 per cent.

But he said in his last message as bank chief: "The process of economic recovery still faces many difficulties and hardships and the situation is fragile."

Mr. Mandelbaum's resignation was demanded by a state inquiry into a 1983 bank share crash, and he leaves office on Monday.

"In recent months there has been a renewed rise in demand due to increased available income and continued reduction in savings," he said.

Israel's trade position had deteriorated after an improved performance in 1985 and the monthly trade deficit was now running at \$95 million, he added.

The report showed that despite an improvement in Israel's foreign reserves, the country faces long-term problems in balance of payments due to a foreign debt of about \$19.2 billion.

"The problems of internal debt and external debt have not yet been solved and a necessary restructuring of the capital market is still before us," Mr. Mandelbaum said.

1 of 9 Irbid candidates withdraws nomination

AMMAN (J.T.) — Hisham Al Shubul, one of nine registered candidates for the June 19 by-election to fill a vacant Irbid seat in the Lower House of Parliament, has withdrawn his nomination.

Mr. Shubul, a 39-year-old irrigation engineer, said he withdrew his candidacy to make way for his cousin Dr. Anwar Al Shubul, who also is a candidate in the by-election.

The eight candidates now in the race are: Mr. Suleiman Al Ajlouni, Dr. Abdul Majeed Al Nuseir, Mr. Ibrahim Abu Salim Al Jaradat, Mr. Rihab Mikdadi, Mr. Jamal Obeidat, Mr. Yusuf Al Alwanah, Mohammad Al Bashir Al Ghizzawi and Dr. Shubul.

Irbid Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin said on Sunday 207 polling centres will be opened throughout the governorate for the by-election.

Three notables from Irbid who were contacted by the Jordan Times on Sunday said that the two reports were "baseless" and said that the eight candidates were busy seeking support through personal contacts and public rallies.

One of the notables said that thousands of leaflets were being distributed throughout the governorate by the eight candidates. This has prompted the citizens to expect a heated race for the seat in the Lower House.

Portuguese premier secures overwhelming party backing

LISBON (R) — Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva on Sunday won overwhelming support from his Social Democratic Party (PSD) for his minority government's "go-it-alone" strategy in parliament.

The PSD annual congress, which was to end later Sunday, voted 396 in favour with only six against Mr. Cavaco Silva's motion that the centre-right government should not for the moment seek any formal alliances to help push through its policies.

The PSD government will seek to complete its mandate in its entirety, Mr. Cavaco Silva's motion said. A proposal that other parties

could be invited into a PSD-led alliance was heavily defeated.

Mr. Cavaco Silva's seven-month-old administration has only 88 seats in the 250-seat national assembly though the prime minister said during the three-day congress that nobody could deny it was the "legitimate government of the nation."

The 46-year-old economist, who hopes to modernise Portugal's backward economy by loosening state controls and encouraging the private sector, told cheering delegates in a Lisbon theatre that the PSD wanted stability but did not fear an early election.

J.T. ANNOUNCEMENT

The Jordan Times is happy to announce that its offices have now been relocated in Al Ra'i building. Our new telephone numbers are the same as those of our sister newspaper: 667171-6 and 670141-4. Telephone numbers 666265 and 666320 are no longer in use.

Iraq to 'solve problem' of convicted Egyptians

CAIRO (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Sunday promised to "solve the problem" of Egyptian workers sentenced to death in his country for forging passports, Egypt's Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported.

It said Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak phoned Mr. Hussein to discuss the fate of the workers and Mr. Hussein "promised to solve the problem within two days, in line with the good and special relations between the two peoples."

Egyptian Foreign Ministry sources said last month that 30 Egyptians had been sentenced to death. Four had already been hanged and 10 more were to be executed on June 14, they said.

They were convicted of forging passports to enable them to send home more of their earnings than the 40 Iraqi dinars (\$120) they

legally entitled to remit. Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Council recently made this a capital offense.

At least one million Egyptians work in Iraq and the Cairo weekly Akhbar Al Youm said Saturday that 360 more of them were awaiting trial on similar charges.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Meguid flew to Baghdad Saturday night with a message to Mr. Hussein from Mr. Mubarak.

Iraq has made no official mention of the affair, which jeopardises relations with one of its staunchest supporters in its long-

running war with Iran.

Mr. Abdul Meguid was expected to have talks with Iraq's Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, who invited him to Baghdad.

Iraq's official news agency INA said the talks would cover bilateral relations, the pan-Arab situation and the non-aligned summit in Zimbabwe next August.

But reports from Cairo pointed to the fate of the condemned Egyptians as Meguid's main pre-occupation.

Mr. Mubarak told reporters Saturday he was concerned about their fate and was seeking a solution.

Iraq has moved to curb the flow of money abroad by restricting the money that Egyptian workers can remit.

The limit for Egyptians working in the private sector was cut from 57 Iraqi dinars (\$170) a month to a maximum of 40 dinars (\$120).



Muhammad Haj Yahia points to damage done to his flat in Jerusalem by a Kach arsonist.

Kach arsonists attack Jerusalem Arab house

By Joel Greenberg

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — Muhammad Haj Yahia was watching television late one night last week. Suddenly, he heard a noise and then saw the flames leaping from under the door of his flat in Jerusalem's French Hill neighborhood.

The arson attempt on the apartment where the 29-year-old social work doctoral student lives followed two weeks of harassment which he suspects came from the Kach Party.

In the last two weeks, Haj Yahia has twice found yellow notes on his door bearing the Kach insignia. "Arab, don't you dare talk to a Jew," they read. The day before the fire, his door was spray-painted in bold black letters: "Arabs, Kahane will take care of you, Kach."

Haj Yahia's neighbors helped him put out the blaze, tried to clear up and even offered to put him up for the night, he says. Both he and his neighbors said that relations between them were "excellent." Haj Yahia, who is from Tzfat in the Triangle, had no problems renting the apartment, which is Jewish-owned. He has lived in Jerusalem for the past nine years.

"I was too scared to go to sleep after the incident, and some friends of mine came to sleep over," he recalled, after spending hours cleaning the soot-covered door

and walls of his flat. "I was afraid they would come in again through the window near by bed."

Now Haj Yahia questions visitors before he opens the charred door of his home. A knock at the door jolts him. He considers the arson a "murder attempt."

You feel harassed, unsure, uneasy, you can't play anything even for a minute. When I go out now, I find myself looking over my shoulder. I'm afraid, but not to the point that I'll be drawn into confrontation. I just want to defend myself and my right to live where I please," he said.

Both Haj Yahia and his neighbors balk at any suggestion that the arsonist could have come from within the building. He believes the incident may be connected to a group of youths he has recently seen loitering in the neighborhood, and who he says have been eyeing him in recent days.

"He is very quiet, and there have been no problems between us," said a neighbor. "I believe Jews have a right to live anywhere, and that also goes for the Arabs." The arson is the latest in a series of incidents of anti-Arab vandalism in Jerusalem in recent months. Recently, anti-Arab slogans were daubed on the walls of an apartment building in Kiryat Hayovel where two Arab students live. Earlier this year two Neve Ya'akov apartments occupied by Arab families were set alight — The Jerusalem Post.

Italian Air Force takes over responsibility of Lampedusa

ROME (AP) — The Italian military has taken over responsibility of the U.S. coast guard station on the Mediterranean island of Lampedusa, target of a failed Libyan missile attack in April, a Defence Ministry official has said.

The Loran Radar Navigation Station will continue to be manned by coast guard personnel, however, said the official, who spoke to the Associated Press on condition of anonymity. He stressed that Americans would run

day-to-day operations but that overall responsibility for the base would be in the hands of the Italian Air Force.

On April 15, hours after the U.S. bombing raid on Libyan cities, two Soviet-built Libyan missiles were fired at Lampedusa. But they fell harmlessly into the sea off the tiny Italian island, which is halfway between the Libyan coast and Sicily.

Last weekend, Libyan threatened to attack the base again.

Israel denies it ran big spy ring in U.S.

TEL AVIV (R) — The Foreign Ministry Sunday denied U.S. press reports that an American navy intelligence analyst accused of spying for Israel was part of an extensive Israeli espionage ring in the United States.

"These reports are baseless," a ministry spokesman said. "The (Jonathan) Pollard affair was an unauthorized deviation from the clear-cut Israeli policy of not conducting any espionage operations in the United States."

Pollard, a civilian analyst with the Naval Intelligence Service was arrested last November as he tried to crash his car through the gates of the Israeli embassy in Washington.

The Los Angeles Times Saturday quoted U.S. government sources as saying Pollard was part of an organized and well-financed Israeli espionage ring.

The newspaper quoted one unidentified official as saying Israel had lied to the United States about the size of the operation that had strained relations between the two nations.

Israel has said Pollard's Israeli contacts were running a rogue operation unsanctioned by their government.

The Times sources said a federal investigation was likely to produce at least one more arrest, including an unidentified Israeli air force colonel.

U.S. investigators visited Israel after Pollard's arrest and questioned members of an intelligence unit that was alleged to have directed his activities.

The ministry statement said the unit, called "Lekem," or scientific liaison bureau, has been disbanded. It said the aim of the operation had been to "gather mat-

erial relating to Israel's enemies and their terrorist activities."

The ministry statement did not refer directly to the allegations of the air force colonel's involvement but appeared to indicate that Israel could view further arrests as violating a U.S.-Israeli agreement on cooperation in the Pollard case.

"The Israeli government reiterates that in accordance with the agreement reached in December 1985... there has been and is cooperation," the ministry said. "The Israeli government re-emphasizes its commitment to this matter."

The U.S. State Department has declined comment on the Los Angeles Times report.

U.S. government sources have told Reuters that a guilty plea deal with Pollard was expected to be announced in a Washington court within the next few weeks.

Lebanon death toll reaches 190 in May

BEIRUT (R) — Violence killed 190 people in Lebanon last month, bringing the toll so far this year to 998, security, militia and hospital sources said.

Clashes between opposition fighters on one side of the "green line" battlefield dividing Beirut and Falangist militiamen and Lebanese troops on the other killed 46 people.

Another 37 died in battles between Shiite Muslim militiamen and Palestinian fighters in west Beirut refugee camps. The fighting raged Saturday for the 10th consecutive day.

Six people were killed in a car bombing in east Beirut and two died in an explosion in an apartment building there.

In South Lebanon, 23 people were killed by shelling and gunfire from Israeli troops and their South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia allies against Lebanese commandos, and four died in clashes between resistance fighters and SLA men near the port city of Sidon.

A total of 72 people were killed in various non-political incidents.

Foreign Ministry. He has a background in Arab affairs and speaks fluent Arabic, they added.

The Soviet Union established diplomatic relations with the UAE in November 1985, two months after it did so with Oman in a major diplomatic advance for Moscow in the Arab Gulf.

BAHRAIN (R) — The Soviet Union has nominated Valery Solin as its first ambassador to the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the UAE daily Al Itihad reported Sunday from Moscow.

Diplomatic sources in Abu Dhabi said Solin, 48, is currently deputy spokesman of the Soviet

Foreign Ministry. He has a background in Arab affairs and speaks fluent Arabic, they added.

The Soviet Union established diplomatic relations with the UAE in November 1985, two months after it did so with Oman in a major diplomatic advance for Moscow in the Arab Gulf.

BAHRAIN (R) — An Iranian-chartered supertanker, the Liberian-flag Helleston Enterprise, has been crippled by an Iraqi missile attack in the northern Gulf, shipping sources said Sunday.

They said the 150,518-ton vessel was hit in the engine room and set ablaze about 50 nautical miles south east of Iran's main Kharg Island oil terminal at 0650 GMT Saturday.

The crew abandoned ship, was picked up by a tug and reported safe. It was not known whether the vessel was loaded with crude oil.

In Baghdad, a military spokesman said Saturday Iraq jets hit a "large naval target" near Iran in the fourth reported Iraqi attack on shipping in three days.

The last confirmed Iraqi strike before the Helleston Enterprise was on May 25 when the Cyprus-flag 177,545-ton W. Enterprise, also part of Iran's fleet shuttling oil from Kuwait to Sirri Island in the southern Gulf.

The shipping sources said four tugs from Iran were hit by the burning vessel trying to control the fire.

More than 40 vessels have been hit so far this year by Iraq and Iran in an escalation of their "tanker war." Last year there were 46 confirmed hits on tankers.

EC imposes tariff on Bahraini petrochemicals

BAHRAIN (R) — The European Community (EC) has imposed a 13 per cent customs tariff on methanol imports from Bahrain, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) reported Sunday.

It said in a statement that the EC measure would take effect Monday.

Bahrain is co-owner with Kuwait and Saudi Arabia of the

Bahrain-based Gulf Petrochemical Industries Company.

The GCC states — Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates — want freer access to Europe's saturated petrochemical markets, but EC producers fear a rise in imports might suffocate their own industry.

U.S. ambassador blames Arabs for not helping Mideast peace drive

KUWAIT (AP) — The U.S. ambassador to Kuwait was quoted on Sunday as telling the newspaper Al Qabas that Washington was dismayed because certain Arab powers were not helping the Middle East peace drive.

Anthony Quainton told the paper that U.S. President Ronald Reagan was nevertheless trying to smooth over congressional objection to a \$354-million sale of arms to Saudi Arabia, after the kingdom had agreed to drop 800 Stinger missiles from the blueprint deal.

Saudi Arabia had requested 1,066 air-to-air Sidewinder missiles, and 100 ship-to-ship Harpoon missiles, along with the shoulder-fired Stingers.

With the Stingers excluded the value of the desired purchase came down to \$264 million.

Mr. Quainton spoke to editor Mohammad Jassim Al Saqr and other journalists during a visit to Al Qabas offices here Saturday.

Responding to remarks about Saudi Arabia's purported disillusionment over the U.S. Congress' objection, Mr. Quainton

stressed that the U.S. in recent years sold Saudi Arabia arms worth \$50 billion.

"In fact, there's a feeling of disappointment in U.S. political quarters because our Arab friends have not supported the (U.S.-sponsored) Mideast peace process," he told the paper.

Al Qabas printed a detailed account of Mr. Quainton's remarks in Arabic.

He said that the United States "feels the Arab governments want to gain what they need of military equipment and economic assistance without taking into consideration our (U.S.) interests... and this is not acceptable to the American public opinion and Congress."

Mr. Quainton discounted speculations that the Soviet stands to gain more influence in the Arab World if Saudi Arabia and other Arab states turned to Moscow for weapons.

He was obviously alluding to a recent statement by an unidentified Saudi official, who told the AP that his country would seek arms from "any country of

our choice, irrespective of whether we are bound to that country with diplomatic relations."

The Saudi official was obviously referring to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Quainton dismissed as untrue the allegations that the United States was benefiting from the protracted war between Iran and Iraq. He said Washington's ability to pressure Iraq to stop the 68-month-old war was "non-existent."

"The U.S. has no trade or military relations with Iran, and our ability to pressure Tehran is non-existent," he told Al Qabas.

"It's unfair to say that the United States has an interest in prolonging the (Iran-Iraq) war. Unlike the Soviet Union we are not selling arms to neither side," he said. "In fact, the United States and its allies have an interest in ending the conflict, because the conflict has adversely affects the flow of oil exports to the West."

Asked about Syria's alleged links with international terrorism, Mr. Quainton urged the Damascus government to close the offices of the renegade Palestinian extremist Abu Nidal.

Amal-Palestinian war gathers new intensity

(Continued from page 1)

on Saturday he would agree on a ceasefire after meeting an envoy of Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Amal has accused Mr. Arafat, said by sources here to enjoy wide support in Beirut's camps, of being behind the crisis.

Mr. Berri said President Amin Gemayel was "working to keep this fighting going on."

Press reports last month said Mr. Gemayel, under pressure from Mr. Berri and Muslim leaders to resign, met a senior pro-Arafat PLO leader while on a visit to Tunisia.

The As Safir newspaper on Sunday warned of serious con-

sequences from the fighting which has overshadowed the political deadlock in Lebanon.

"Only an overall political solution could end the crisis, especially since all attempts through the past days have failed to stop the fighting," it quoted a senior political source as saying.

An Amal delegation returned Saturday night from Damascus after meeting Syrian officials in efforts to end the clashes and the Palestinian sources said a Palestinian National Salvation Front (PNSF) delegation was expected in Beirut for meetings.

Witnesses at the Bourj Al Barajneh camp told Reuters on Sunday that shells were fired from Palestinian positions in the over-

looking mountains.

Amal warned on Saturday against any shelling from the mountains and said it would retaliate fiercely, Palestinian gunners in the mountains last year pounded the southern suburbs as Amal kept up assaults on the Palestinian camps.

Oman raises crude oil prices

ABU DHABI (R) — Oman raised the price of its export crude oil for May to \$11.85 a barrel from \$10.90 in April, industry sources said Sunday. Under a formula it introduced for holders of long-term contracts in January 1985, Oman set prices retroactively at the end of each month in accordance with average spot levels.

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 773111	
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:00	Cartoons and Children programmes
16:00	Scientific programme
16:45	Arabic Series
17:45	Programme on Ramadan
18:15	Ramadan Contest
18:30	Ramadan puzzle
18:45	Arabic Series
19:30	Religious programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic series
21:00	Arabic Series
22:00	News Summary in Arabic
23:10	Religious programme
00:50	World Football Cup: Poland vs. Morocco
PROGRAMME TWO	
17:30	La chance aux chansons
18:30	Carnet de l'Avanture
19:00	News in French
19:15	Magazine Sportif
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:45	Ramadan in the World
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Also Allo
21:00	World Football Cup: USSR vs. Hungary — First half
21:45	News in English
22:00	World Cup Football — Second half
22:45	Black Tower
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 91.60 KHz, SW Tel: 774111-19	
07:00	Light Music
07:30	News
08:00	Morning Show
08:30	News Summary
09:00	Pop Session
10:00	News Summary
10:30	Pop Session Cont.
11:00	News Summary
11:30	Pop Session Cont.
12:00	News Bulletin
12:30	Over a Cup of Tea
13:00	Concert Hour
14:00	News Summary
14:30	Instrumental
14:45	Over a Cup of Tea
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:30	Old Favorites
17:00	Discovering Music
17:30	Pop Session

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS	
EXHIBITIONS	
* "Caricatures from the Federal Republic of Germany at the Goethe Institute (until June 5)	
* A panoramic exhibition of the French song at the French Cultural Centre (until June 4)	
CIRCUS	
* Romanion Circus daily at Al Hussein Sports City.	
FEATURE FILM	
* "Splish" at 5:00 p.m. at the American Centre.	
VIDEO	
* "Portrait of a Beauvoir" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre .. tel. 6610267	
American Centre .. 644371	
British Council .. 641520	
French Cultural Centre .. 6561478	
Goethe Institute .. 641993	
Soviet Cultural Centre .. 644203	
Spanish Cultural Centre .. 624049	
Tahiti Cultural Centre .. 639777	
Egyp Centre .. 665195	
Y.W.C.A. .. 641793	
Y.W.M.C.A. .. 664251	
Amman Municipal Library .. 637111	
University of Jordan Library .. 843555	
CHURCHES	
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, Tel. 624590.	
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Lawehideh, Tel. 677440.	
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, Tel. 661757.	
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Al-Jabal, Tel. 625541.	
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, Tel. 678906.	
American Catholic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771331.	
Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 775261.	
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751.	
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, Tel. 677534.	
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabel Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811295.	
Rainbow Congregation (International, Inter-denominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabel Amman, Tel. 606974.	
PRAYER TIMES	
05:00	Fajr
05:29	(Sunrise) Duha
12:34	Dhuhr
16:15	'Asr
18:48	Maghreb
21:19	Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (06) 532000, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:35	Cairo (MS)
09:15	Aqaba (RJ)
09:55	Sana'a (LE)
10:30	Kuwait (RJ)
10:30	Muscat, Dhufai (RJ)
10:45	Beirut (RJ)
11:00	Damascus (RJ)
11:10	Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)
11:10	Sana'a (RJ)
11:45	Dubai (EK)
14:30	Muscat, Bahrain (GF)
14:35	Kuwait (RJ)
15:30	Istanbul (TK)
16:10	Jeddah, Medina (SV)
17:55	Lamuka (RJ)
18:30	Cairo (RJ)
19:10	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
19:15	Bucharest (RJ)
19:25	Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
19:45	Beirut (MEA)
21:00	Bangkok (RJ)
21:45	Baghdad (JA)
01:25	Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

07:00	Aqaba (RJ)
07:40	Damascus, Athens (JA)
08:30	Cairo (MS)
08:40	Frankfurt (RJ)
12:00	Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
12:15	Bucharest (RJ)
12:30	Aqaba, Cairo (RJ)
12:45	Dubai (EK)
12:45	Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)
13:30	Paris (RJ)
14:30	Lamuka (RJ)
15:15	Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)
15:45	Bahrain, Muscat (GF)
15:55	Kuwait (RJ)
16:30	Istanbul (TK)
17:00	Jeddah, Medina (SV)
17:40	Dhufai (RJ)
20:30	Kuwait (RJ)
21:00	Dhufai (RJ)
21:30	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
21:30	Damascus (RJ)
21:30	Baghdad (RJ)
21:15	Jeddah (RJ)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

— Norec Barbon
— RMS Laguna
— Orion 6
— Blue Nile
— Hong Chuan Hai

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WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

The temperature will be above annual average, with northeasterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.

Amman	15/33
Aqaba	22/37
Deserts	13/37
Jordan Valley	18/37

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 32, Aqaba 35. Humidity ranging: Amman 21 per cent. Jordan 17 per cent.

MONEY EXCHANGE

	Sunday rates
	Local selling rates in fidi
Belgian franc	75.2
Dutch guilder	136.7
French franc	48.2
Indian Rupee	22.4
Japanese yen (for 100)	234.2
Swedish crown	48.6
Swiss franc	184.5
U.K. sterling pound	524.5
U.S. dollar	357.3

NEWS IN BRIEF

Decree approves JAA appointment

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Royal Decree was issued Sunday approving a cabinet decision concerning the Jordanian Academy of Arabic (JAA). The cabinet recently decided to appoint Dr. Abdul Latif Arabiyat to the academy's board. Dr. Arabiyat had earlier served as the secretary general of the Ministry of Education.

Young drivers to have yearly licences

AMMAN (J.T.) — Young drivers between 18 and 20 years of age will only be issued with annual driving licences by the drivers licensing department in an attempt to control their driving behaviour, the department said in a statement Sunday. The statement said that drivers under 20 years of age will have their licences impounded if they commit traffic violations of the first and second degrees and will not be issued new licences until they become 20 years old.

Two die in road accidents near Tafleeh

TAFILEH (J.T.) — A 12-year old boy, Tareq Al Shawalqah, from Tafleeh district died on Saturday when he was knocked down by a pick-up truck driven by Ahmad Suleiman Al Sawalqah. In Hassa, a 60-year-old man, Hamad Al Maraghia, died when the car in which he was travelling overturned.

Karak to open two new laboratories

KARAK (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh has decided to open two laboratories at the health centres of Rabbeh and Mazar in Karak Governorate. Karak Health Department Director Adnan Dumur said that the two laboratories will begin operations in the current month. They will provide services to the inhabitants of Qasr and Mazar to take some pressure off the Karak government laboratory, he said.

JD 5m of energy lost each year through leaky windows

AMMAN (J.T.) — A study prepared by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources has said that Jordan loses JD 5 million worth of energy annually due to heat leaking through windows during the winter. The report said for this reason the ministry's specifications and metrology department has issued a handbook to guide planners, designers and builders on ways of saving energy by installing reliable windows in accordance with given specifications. The study gives details about the types of windows in common use in the country and their comparative effectiveness in saving energy. It also offers solutions on how to cut down on energy consumption. The study pointed out that each square metre of windows leaks approximately JD 4 worth of energy and heat annually.

The study, conducted in cooperation with the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), showed that properly designed windows using the best suited materials could save up to 30 per cent of the heat and energy in every home.



Diab Sakher, deputy director of Emirates Airlines, speaks to reporters on Sunday after the first Dubai-Amman flight of the airline landed in Amman.

First Emirates flight lands in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — The first flight to Amman of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) airlines landed at the Queen Alia International Airport Sunday noon with 107 passengers on board the Boeing 737/300 aircraft. The plane, piloted by Pakistani Captain Kajmal Omar carried an official UAE delegation, including the deputy director of the Emirates airlines and a number of journalists in addition to a number of passengers and Jordanian expatriates in the UAE.

On this occasion, the Jordan Times interviewed the deputy director of the Emirates airlines, Diab Sakher. Mr. Sakher said that the opening of the Amman-Dubai route will serve the national tourism of the two brotherly countries. This route, he said, will encourage citizens in the two countries to visit the other country. Mr. Sakher said about 7,000 UAE students study in the U.S. and Europe and they used to travel by various other airlines. But now, he said, after the opening of the Emirates' route to Amman, those students fly Dubai-Amman and then to the country they want and vice-versa. This route will also serve the Jordanian community in the UAE when they return to home, thus facilitating easy travel for them, and reducing expenditure, he said.

He also affirmed that indications promise that the route will be active and strong. He said the number of passengers on the third flight to Amman is 112.

Mr. Khaled Al Khamis, deputy chief of the computer section at the UAE airlines, said expectations about the route are high and very encouraging, and that there will be more passengers during the summer.

Jordanian expatriates and transit passengers and others who wish to visit Jordan can use the route to acquaint themselves with

Jordan's historical and tourist landmarks, he said. He pointed out that the flight timings will be suitable for all passengers.

The Emirates' departure time will be 9:30 a.m. and the arrival time will be 11:45 a.m., he said. This gives an opportunity for all categories of passengers between the two countries, he said. He also pointed out that the number of flights will be sufficient and they will reach four flights a week initially and they will be increased in the future when need arises.

Also interviewed was Captain Kajmal Omar who expressed his delight and pleasure for being in Amman and to be the first Emirates' pilot to fly the Amman-Dubai route.

He said that he was looking forward to more flights between the UAE airline and Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline. Capt. Kajmal stressed the importance of further promoting cooperation and strengthening ties between the two sides to serve passengers and the goals of the national economy of both countries.

One of the passengers, Khamis Musa from the UAE, said that the flight was very comfortable. He said it was his first visit to Jordan.

He expressed hope that the new route will further bolster fields of cooperation between the peoples of the two countries, because, he said, it will serve passengers and the national and Arab economy.

Mr. Musa called on the citizens of the two countries to benefit of this opportunity to acquaint themselves with the other country and to visit Arab countries, thus promoting tourism.

The Emirates' plane and passengers were met upon arrival by the directors of Al Azraq for Tourism, who are the general agents of the UAE airlines in Jordan, as well as a number of officials of the aviation and travel and tourism sector.

ACC allocates \$44m for project to develop small farms in the valley

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) has drawn up a report about its fifth project for developing small farms in the Jordan Valley region and has said that \$44 million will be spent on this project.

The report said that the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) will contribute \$12 million and that the Arab Fund for Economic Development will offer \$8.6 million to help finance the project, designed to increase food production in Jordan.

The project, according to the report, is to be implemented in different parts of the 260-kilometre long Jordan Valley. The ACC has five centres in the north, the central and southern regions of the valley and Karak to supervise the implementation of its projects.

The report went on to say that the fifth project will be carried out on a total area of 42,000 dunums with fertile soils, abundant sources of water needed for irrigation and where there is warm climate in winter which is suitable for producing early vegetables. Nearly 2,800 farmers living in the areas will benefit from this project, the report noted.

Easy term credit

According to the report, the project aims to improve the living



The ACC's fifth project will encourage farmers in the Jordan Valley to increase production and their income (J.T. file photo)

conditions of small farmers by providing them with easy-term credit to enable them to improve irrigation and farming processes, obtain early crops and thereby guarantee easy marketing here and abroad. The credit facilities to farmers, the report added, will help them set up drip irrigation networks and introduce modern plasticulture, thus ensuring greater production.

The ACC centres granted 239 loans to farmers for introducing drip-irrigation systems on 7,078

dunums of land in the valley between August 1985 and the end of January 1986, the report said.

It continued that a survey conducted on 166 farms showed that nearly 3,831 dunums of farm land are provided with drip irrigation systems, nearly 80 per cent of the total area under survey. It said crops grown in the Jordan Valley region are mostly tomatoes, potatoes, beans, eggplants, marrows, cucumbers, broad beans, lettuce, pepper and peas.

French wizard of mime to perform at RCC

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — At the Royal Cultural Centre Tuesday night, is a chance to see the internationally acclaimed French wizard of mime, Pradel. Brought to Amman by the French Cultural Centre in cooperation with Air France and the Holiday Inn, Amman, Pradel is not a mime artist in the Marcel Marceau sense of the word, but rather a clown who uses mime, along with much else, to create comic effects. This does not mean his miming ability is not as good as Marceau, in fact many consider Pradel, with his rouged cheeks and sad, black ringed eyes, to be possessed of a "formidable" talent.

Pradel began his career as an actor over thirty years ago with people like Michel Piccoli and Jacques Maudclair. He drifted into mime by chance in 1959 at the Theatre du Trois Baudets where, despite no formal training, Pradel picked up the craft with alarming speed. By 1961 Pradel was traveling the world with his sister, Dominique who also doubles as his assistant, giving performances in more than 43 countries en route.

Totally self taught, Pradel devises and choreographs each item of the hour and a half long programme himself. The show opens with the "Prologue" in which he gives "ample proof of his great skill" by miming a considerable number of activities from sweeping to walking to playing the fiddle. Each action flows smoothly and clearly into the next, often with hilarious effect.

'Comic persona'

Throughout, his floppy brown hat expresses his "comic persona" — nonchalant, cheerful and impudent. Like Chaplin and other



A floppy brown hat, rouged cheeks and sad, black ringed eyes — hallmarks of French mime Pradel.

great clowns before him, Pradel is the little man constantly besieged by "the surprises and misfortunes of life, but never depressed for long."

The last item on the programme, entitled "The Doors" gives an idea of the philosophy of Pradel's persona. As he opens a number of doors, he is surprised by all kinds of different sinister noises emanating from them, which he quickly shuts off by closing the door. After thinking a while he rushes round and opens all the doors at once letting all the noises mix together in a tremendous cacophony — a cacophony that is "paradoxically beautiful because it is the cacophony of life."

As "The Doors" shows, Pradel uses a wide variety of props and musical and sound effects to convey his ideas. In "Heartbreak" the prop is a love letter which he reads, puts aside, tosses aside, rereads. It is an important aid but not as important as the miming itself, through which Pradel conveys first deep despondency, then the absurdity of taking anything too seriously and the ridiculousness of

taking one's own life.

Irony, humour

Pradel laces his pieces with unusual twists of irony and humour. In the "Palette Knife" he uses the instrument to murder both the subject of his painting and then the canvas on which the subject was being painted in a very funny performance. In the "Weightlifter" Pradel finally tosses aside the huge weight he leads us all to firmly believe in thus doubly suspending our belief, while the creature that threatens to drag him offstage in the "Cowboy" turns out to be not the enraged bull we felt sure it must be, but only an insect.

It is only in "The Hair" that Pradel succeeds in fusing classical mime with his clowning without resorting to any props or sounds. In this piece Pradel mimes plucking a hair from his head and then doing all sorts of "impossible things with it such as balancing it on his nose and drawing it into one ear and out of the other."

The programme which includes four more pieces starts at 9 p.m.

Peking reiterates its firm support for Arab causes

No plans to establish ties with Israel, statement says

AMMAN (J.T.) — The People's Republic of China has reiterated its stand vis-a-vis the Middle East question and stressed in a statement released in Amman on Sunday that Peking will not establish diplomatic relations with Israel until the latter has changed its present policies.

The statement, addressed to the Foreign Ministry in Amman and distributed to the press by the Chinese Embassy, said that China adheres to its well-known position with regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict and demands a total Israeli withdrawal from all Arab lands occupied since 1967 and the recognition of the national rights

of the Palestinian people. It went on to say that China supports the right of all states in the Middle East region to independence and free existence.

The statement categorically denied reports appearing in the local Al Dustour Arabic daily newspaper about a high-level Chinese delegation paying a secret

visit to Israel early in April. It said that such reports, fabricated by Israel, are totally unfounded and are aimed at sabotaging the existing friendly ties between the Chinese and Arab peoples.

China, the statement stressed, firmly supports the just struggle of the Arab people to regain their rights and the usurped land of the Palestinian people and is totally opposed to Israel's expansionist and aggressive policies in the region.

The statement also said that Peking was sure that those who adhere to national stands will not believe such falsehoods.

American tourists laud Jordan's stability

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — "It is an amazing, wonderful land with friendly people and a wise leadership." These were the words of a member of a group of American tourists currently on a visit to Jordan and the Holy Land.

Jordan is one of the most stable countries in the world and it is well-known for its peaceful atmosphere, a number of the 160 tourists told the Jordan Times on Saturday evening during a reception organised in honour of the group by the Tourism Authority.

In a speech he delivered at the reception Director of the Tourism Authority Nasri Attallah outlined Jordan's archaeological and biblical sites and shrines which he sent are the backbone of the Kingdom's tourism industry.

Mr. Aqel Bultagi, vice president of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, also addressed the group and urged them to take back with them a warm impression about Jordan. "Go back home and tell your decision-makers what you have seen in Jordan. Tell them that you met peaceful people here but people who need more peace," Mr. Bultagi said.

He was referring to the stalemated peace process and the rising tension in the Middle East in the absence of a comprehensive settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

All members of the group who were interviewed by the Jordan Times billed Jordan as one of the most secure countries in the world and many said they also thought the national carrier to be the safest and most advanced.

Mr. Loran Riley, the director of

a U.S.-based travel agency which organised the trip in cooperation with a local travel agency, said that U.S. tourism to the Middle East has declined considerably since the recent developments in the region, particularly following the military confrontation between the U.S. and Libya. But despite the tense situation, the group decided to visit Jordan and then to cross over to the West Bank, Mr. Riley told the Jordan Times.

Some members of the group visited Jordan last year and they were keen to make another trip but the majority had never been out of the United States before.

The trip was originally planned last June but was delayed due to developments in the region.

Mr. George Bawwab, from the local travel agency, said that the trip is an opportunity to show

American citizens life in Jordan and in Arab countries and to correct the distorted image of the region which is portrayed in the western media.

The U.S. travel agency is planning to bring another group of 300 tourists to Jordan in November. The agency, together with a few other travel agencies, has arranged visits to Jordan for between 2,000 to 3,000 American tourists, Mr. Riley said.

Director of Alia tours in North America Yusef Pano told the Jordan Times that he accompanied the group to Amman from the U.S. to brief them about their trip.

Head of the group, Mr. Perry Stone, and evangelist minister Richard Woodruff stressed the need for further cooperation between Jordan and the U.S. in order to promote Jordanian tourism.

IPA to hold eight courses in Irbid

IRBID (Petra) — The Institute of Public Administration in Irbid will organise eight training courses for government employees in Irbid and Mafrag which will be held in the second half of this year. The participants will be oriented on the skills required for handling government office business including purchases, personnel supervision and public administration.

Malone ends tour in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Mr. David Malone, first secretary at the Canadian Embassy in Amman, is leaving Amman for Canada today, ending his 20-month tour in Jordan. He is returning to Ottawa as economic summit coordinator in the Department of External Affairs.

Mr. Malone, just recently returned from Canada after several weeks of participation in the Canadian preparations for the Tokyo economic summit.



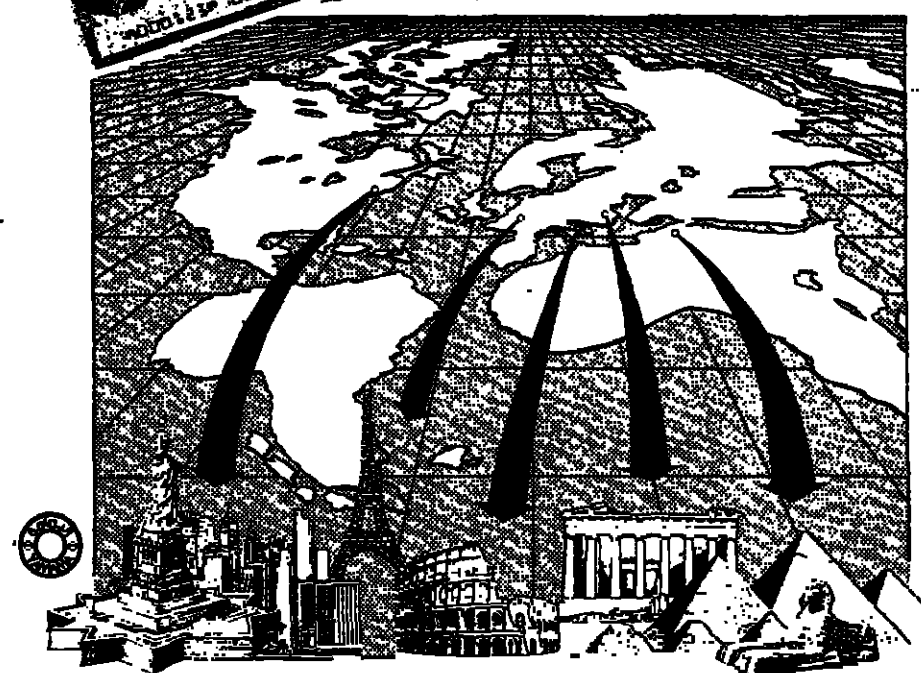
David Malone

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TENDER ANNOUNCEMENT

Jordan Fertilizer Industry Company Ltd., announces its tender No. 10/86 pertaining to the transportation of Anhydrous Ammonia by road tankers from Homs-Syria to Jordan Fertilizer Industry Company Ltd. plants located south of Aqaba.

Bidders wishing to participate in this tender should contact Supplies and Purchasing Department at Jordan Fertilizer Industry Company Office in Amman or at the Company Office in Aqaba, to obtain copy of the tender documents against a non-refundable sum of five Jordanian Dinars and presentation of the necessary certificates relating to their company registration and profession licence in Jordan.

Bids to be submitted to either Jordan Fertilizer Industry Company office in Amman or Aqaba plants office not later than Tuesday July 1st, 1986, 12:00 hours.

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Jordan Times

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Two shekels for Mr. Zamir

WE FIND the current furor in Israel over the so-called Shalom affair to be somewhat peculiar, but not surprising. It seems to us to be yet another example of the periodic "cleansing" of the Israeli conscience by momentarily facing up to the deep-seated contradictions of Israeli life in a great show of anguished self-righteousness, after which the good citizens of the Jewish state can return to business as usual. The last such exorcism of collective guilt was the Kahane Commission investigation into the massacres at Sabra and Shatila in 1982, which for all the talk about "ravaging the Israeli soul" does not seem to have deterred Israel one bit from its aggressive and expansionist aims.

The Shalom affair has involved an attempt by Israeli Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir, who was sacked yesterday, to investigate the role of the head of Israel's internal security service, Mr. Shalom, in the beating deaths of two Palestinians taken prisoner in April 1984 after hijacking a bus on the route to Ashkelon. When the initial cover-up, involving military assertions that all four alleged hijackers had been killed when commandos stormed the bus, was thwarted by the existence of news photographs showing two very-much alive prisoners being led away from the scene, no less than two independent investigations were launched into the events. These inquiries, while confirming that the two Palestinians who survived the storming operation later died at the hands of the authorities, subsequently cleared all involved Israelis of any wrongdoing.

Before his dismissal Mr. Zamir threatened to resurrect all this by initiating a police investigation into allegations that the internal security chief may have personally ordered the murder of the two prisoners and later prevented witnesses from testifying and otherwise obstructed the earlier inquiries. Nearly all members of Israel's inner cabinet, including Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who was prime minister at the time of the killings, have opposed the former attorney-general's efforts to re-open the investigation, on the grounds that it would seriously damage the internal security service's "terrorism-fighting capabilities." Hence the heated debate now raging in Israel over whether the role of law should be subordinated to security considerations or vice versa.

It seems to us crystal clear that the answer to this question was decided long ago in favour of the so-called demands of security. Those who now cry out that there must be one law standing above all cannot really be serious. For in addition to the law that Mr. Zamir wanted to enforce, there are already an autonomous military legal system (which found innocent the man accused of actually killing the two Palestinians), separate laws for Israeli Arabs, and of course the military orders governing the Palestinians in the occupied territories. This politically motivated and opportunistic application of multiple legal systems indicates that Israel has always been more interested in the form than the substance of law. For the substance of true law is justice for all, and since the midwife at the birth of the Jewish state was injustice, a principle rule of law seems to have no place in Israel.

It is reported that Mr. Zamir had contended that refusing to conduct an investigation into the Shalom affair would legitimise a system of thought and action built on a web of lies, and that if a norm of lying and cover-up was established, there would be no knowing where it would all end. We regret to inform Mr. Zamir that as far as the state of Israel is concerned, he is too late as the hard evidence of his sacking in fact suggests. Lying and cover-up has long been necessary for the perpetuation of the myth that is now Israel, though it is of little comfort to us that a few Israelis are now poking into dark corners and uncovering the sordid secrets of state long known to us in the Arab World.

Thus have recently-opened Israeli army archives confirmed the reality of the expulsion of the Palestinians in 1948 as against the myth of Arab-induced flight, and elsewhere on this page similarly-documented evidence reveals the facts surrounding the massacre at Deir Yassin. Both admissions of Israeli guilt represent what we trust is the first stage of the victory of Arab truth over Israeli lies.

As for the Shalom affair, it remains to be seen whether it, like Sabra and Shatila, will be swept under the rug, and whether Mr. Shalom, like Mr. Ariel Sharon, will be free to go on to bigger and more horrendous things.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Encouraging signs from Europe

THE West German Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Saturday issued a call to the European Community to exert pressure on Israel and the United States to make them both respond favourably to the Palestinian just demands and rights. Coming from a country like Germany this call is of significance and demands serious consideration from the rest of the community members. This call is also a clear cut reply to Israel's attempts to divert world public attention away from the Palestine issue and towards the question of terrorism or the so called Marshall Plan for the Middle East. The call from Germany coincided with a statement from the Greek prime minister, who asserted that resistance activity by the PLO and Arab countries against occupation should not be regarded as acts of terrorism and has nothing to do with it. He said Greece refuses all American attempts to impose its own concept of terrorism on other nations. Earlier reports from France said that the Paris government has now shelved a project for providing Israel with two nuclear reactors and reports from Vienna said that the former U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim considers the United States as a stumbling block in the path of peace. These favourable signs from Europe should not be overlooked by the Arab countries, which must seize this golden opportunity and try to rally their forces here and abroad. This is a chance for Arab leaders to bolster their nation's stand and help deter Israel from further acts of aggression on their people.

Al Dustour: Greece's courageous premier

THE Greek prime minister has criticised the United States for its crusade against the Arab and Muslim countries and said that the campaign was carried out under the pretext of fighting international terrorism. Greece is a European nation and member of both the European Community and the NATO alliance; therefore the Greek premier's statement coming in the wake of a visit to Athens by Syrian President Hafez Al Assad assumes great significance. This statement is in clear defiance of the United States and an open call for fairness and justice in dealing with the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Greek premier made it clear that national struggle for freedom is not a form of terrorism and therefore the Palestinians who are trying to regain their own homeland should by no means be regarded as terrorists. He said that the United States should not adopt a strategy with which it hopes to dominate the world, making it accept its own concept of terrorism. We really admire the Greek premier's courage and fairness and we should return Greece's favour by further strengthening Arab relations with the Greek people in every respect.

Blood guilt: the Israeli slaughter at Deir Yassin

By Ian Black

A NEW and brutally frank history of the 1948 Palestine war, to be published shortly by the Israeli army, provides the first official confirmation that the infamous Deir Yassin massacre was carried out despite a peace agreement between the Arab village and its Jewish neighbours.

The author of the book, which has been held up by government censorship for 15 years, is Yitzhak Levi, who served as the Jerusalem commander of the Haganah, the mainstream Zionist militia which formed the basis for the Israeli army.

Mr. Levi, now aged 80, describes how, in January, 1948,

three months before the massacre, when Palestine was still under British rule, the Arabs of Deir Yassin on the south-western outskirts of Jerusalem, signed and strictly adhered to a pact of non-belligerency with the neighbouring Jewish settlement of Givat Shaul.

After the April 9 killings, which, according to different estimates claimed the lives of between 120 and 250 Arabs, the disident Jewish terrorist groups responsible — the Irgun, led by Menachem Begin, later Israel's prime minister, and the smaller Stern Gang — claimed that they had attacked Deir Yassin because the vil-

lage was a centre of resistance — an argument which has been perpetuated by Israeli propaganda ever since.

The Deir Yassin massacre was to play a vital role in encouraging the exodus of 700,000 Palestinians from the war-torn country and it is still a highly emotive touchstone of Zionist atrocities and Arab suffering in that fateful year.

Mr. Levi reveals that plans of the attack by the two dissident groups became known in advance to the Haganah's commander in Jerusalem, David Shaltiel, and that Shaltiel, David Shaltiel, and that Shaltiel, unable to dissuade them, approved the operation by

letter in order to bolster his authority.

"When I heard about this, I went to Shaltiel and explained the seriousness of the matter," Mr. Levi writes. "The villagers were keeping to the agreement between us and we could not attack them in such an ugly way."

"I asked permission to inform the villagers that the Haganah could no longer guarantee their safety and advise them to evacuate Deir Yassin, without telling them of the impending attack. Shaltiel rejected my proposal and said he could not endanger a Jewish settlement by any hint to the Arabs, even if there was an agreement

with them."

Mr. Levi's account is the first to be based on official Israeli archives. What is new is the readiness for such detailed and unflattering revisionist histories to appear under the imprimatur of the state of Israel and its army.

Mr. Levi's book goes a long way to debunking other, enduring, myths of the 1948 war in the Jerusalem area, and its appearance, together with the recent release of other sensitive documents from the period, seems to herald a new frankness about some of the most controversial aspects of the crucial early years of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"The state of Israel has never before published a book that goes so far in demolishing myths and self-images that have been so assiduously cultivated for a generation and more," commented the historian and journalist Tom Segev.

Mr. Segev, author of the best-selling 1949-The First Israelis, reported that publication of Mr. Levi's book had been made possible because the main protagonists of 1948 were either dead, or like Mr. Begin, in isolation. "From war to war, Israel is learning to look itself in the eyes," he wrote. "What it sees is not very pleasant" — The Guardian.

An Arab novelist expresses — in Hebrew — the pain of losing Palestine

By Ian Black

JERUSALEM — A stunning and highly successful new Hebrew novel by an Israeli Arab author is taking the Jewish public by storm and putting the lonely and isolated minority firmly on the map of the country's cultural life.

The book, Arabesques, by Anton Shammas, has become the Israeli literary event of the year since it was published last month. About 15,000 copies were sold within days and a third edition is already on the way. An English translation is to be published in the U.S. next year, but it will not appear in Arabic.

The critics have been unanimously lavish in their praise of a novel whose value, as one of them put it, "goes beyond the world of art and touches, by virtue of its

author, on the social and moral problems that result from the presence of two peoples — Jews and Arabs — in the state of Israel."

An immensely rich and imaginative book, Arabesques could by no means be described as political, yet it succeeds in convincing the Jewish reader something of the inner reality of the Palestinian experience.

Mr. Shammas' story, largely autobiographical, weaves with elegant narrative complexity backwards and forwards through time and space but returns always to the tiny northern Galilean village of Fasuta where he was born in 1950, two years after the birth of Israel and the great Palestinian exodus.

Fasuta still exists, hard by the Lebanese border, but other Arab villages and names in the lan-

dscape of the author's childhood have long gone. His characters disappear and return at a distance of 30 or 40 years. The blonde Christian Arab girl who married a famous Muslim rebel in the anti-British revolt of the 1930s gives up the mysterious secrets of Fasuta's past in the occupied West Bank of the 1980s.

Her husband dies in the Sabra refugee camp massacre near Beirut. English and Israeli soldiers search Arab homes half a century apart but with matching brutality.

And, the narrator, with often brilliant irony, muses sadly and provocatively in his flawless and multi-layered Hebrew, on the fate of Israel's Arab minority: "I will not tell that when the spring comes the anemones are red like the blood of the martyrs who died for Palestine."

"I will tell that my veins run with blood that is mixed with defeat and with resignation. The veins of the treacherous earth run with different blood, and the anemones will have a different colour, Jewish-Red. Palestine has gone, never to return. Lost for ever. Now all is gone except the insult of the loss."

Mr. Shammas' prose, wrote one reviewer, "moves between the stylised movements of the belly dancer and the severe and controlled asceticism of the monk."

The sheer richness of his style has irritated as well. Much of the reaction to the book has smacked of condescension: how amazing, goes the critical undercurrent, that a non-Jew can write such Hebrew — The Guardian.

Gorbachev keeping his allies in the dark

By David Storey

VIENNA — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's spectacular offer of arms reduction plans this year have left his Warsaw Pact allies groping to keep up, and hoping for solid guidance at a summit of the grouping on June 10-11 in Budapest.

Western diplomats here said the six allied states appeared to have

been left as much in the dark over Gorbachev's latest proposal, for cuts in conventional weapons right across Europe, as the members of the Nato Western alliance.

They said the Soviet style of presenting the proposal revealed much about the low priority Moscow gives to consulting its allies on arms proposals, even those profoundly affecting their territory.

Gorbachev announced his plan for a substantial reduction of gro-

und and air forces "from the Atlantic to the Urals" at the East German Communist Party Congress on April 18 in East Berlin.

East Bloc diplomats at the 19-nation talks on reducing conventional forces in Central Europe here, which have been under way without agreement for nearly 13 years, were unable to shed any light on Gorbachev's intentions.

"We have not yet been told about this. It is a purely Soviet initiative," an East German delegate said here this month.

Nevertheless it was hailed as a major step towards peace by official bloc media within hours of Gorbachev's speech.

East European diplomats said it was too early to tell how Gorbachev intended such a goal to be negotiated — at a broadened Vienna forum, by extending the 35-nation Stockholm meeting on confidence-building measures or at a new meeting.

The April speech followed a proposal in January for a plan to rid the world of nuclear arms by the year 2,000, an issue which, as the sole nuclear power in the pact, Moscow would have no practical reason to discuss with its allies.

But the communist allies, most of whom are at least as keen as Moscow for East-West agreements for their own economic and social reasons, have a chance at the Budapest summit to gain a clearer idea of all the new Gorbachev proposals.

The Soviet leader told a visiting British parliamentary delegation in Moscow this week that he would use the summit to expand on his conventional forces plan.

The Kremlin's allies contribute substantially to the Soviet military umbrella. Moscow has medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in Czechoslovakia and East Germany, and well over 500,000 ground forces stationed among the allies.

Gorbachev has maintained more frequent contacts with the leaders of Eastern Europe since he brought his bustling, more open style of politics to the Kremlin 15 months ago.

Apart from bilateral official meetings during visits to Sofia, Warsaw, East Germany, and Prague, the Soviet Communist Party

leader has called four previous meetings with Warsaw Pact leaders.

Only one of those, in Sofia last October, was a routine summit. He met the allies in Moscow at his inauguration, in Warsaw to renew the military alliance in April last year, and in Prague after his summit meeting with President Reagan last November.

There have also been several foreign and defence ministers meetings of the allied states, which comprise the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria.

Bloc leaders were believed to have been briefed to some extent on the Gorbachev proposals by the pact supreme commander, Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, who has been touring allied capitals in advance of next month's meeting.

No details of the talks have emerged from the bland official communiques.

Diplomats in East Bloc capitals say Gorbachev appears to have been less concerned with conferring on military issues with his allies than on economic and political affairs, despite the pride of place given to the idea of peace in all communiques.

In particular, he has concentrated on chiding them on their economic performance, expounding on moves to shake up the sluggish Soviet economy which could serve as a model elsewhere.

The only serious disagreement on military matters within the bloc has been Romania's stance. Since the 1968 Warsaw Pact intervention in Czechoslovakia it has distanced itself from joint military actions.

President Nicolae Ceausescu neither allows international exercises on his territory nor sends troops to take part in pact manoeuvres elsewhere.

But under pressure of Romania's growing dependence on Soviet oil and the decline of its economy Ceausescu signalled more cooperation when he said in December there was "a need to develop the feeling of collaboration with the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries."

U.S. Congress to decide defence, budget, tax issues

By Michael Posner

WASHINGTON — As the election-year Congress heads into summer, lawmakers expect to settle major disputes over tax reform, federal deficits and arms sales abroad before the autumn campaign break.

Congress is expected to wind up its work in early October in order to leave ample campaign time for the November elections, in which all 435 House and 34 of 100 Senate seats are at stake. The Republicans will be striving to hold their 53-47 majority in the Senate. The Democrats are expected to maintain a solid majority in the House.

After an early resounding defeat on the sale of arms to Saudi Arabia, Mr. Reagan could get clearance from the Senate on Thu-

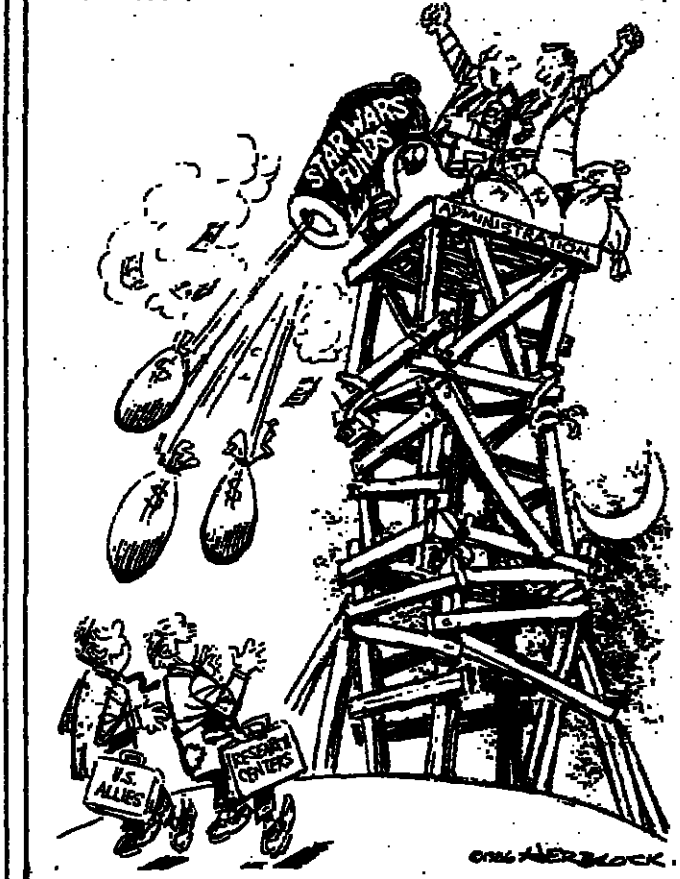
rsday to sell the Saudis a scaled-down package of Harpoon anti-ship missiles and Sidewinder air-to-air missiles.

Mr. Reagan's defence budget is the key issue still awaiting resolution before Congress can complete a 1987 budget for the fiscal year starting in October.

The budget dispute should end soon after House-Senate negotiators meet to resolve outstanding differences, which have been narrowed under pressure from the so-called Gramm-Rudman budget-balancing act mandating a reduction of this year's projected \$203 billion deficit to \$144 billion in 1987.

The outstanding issue before Congress is how much to trim Mr. Reagan's five year defence buildup, which has added more than \$1,000 billion to the Pentagon's coffers.

"WE CAN KNOCK OUT OPPOSITION ON EARTH ALREADY"



Reagan faces a fight on scrapping SALT-II

By Sue Baker

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's apparent intention to scrap SALT-II arms limits, already causing a major rift in the NATO alliance, also risks provoking a showdown in Congress later this year.

With a majority in both the House of Representatives and Senate favouring continued U.S. compliance with the 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, congressional aides said an attempt to legislate against a breach of the treaty was almost inevitable.

The arms agreement formally expired at the end of last year and was never ratified by the U.S. Congress, but Washington and Moscow had agreed to observe it.

President Reagan said on Tuesday Washington would comply with the SALT-II ceiling of 1,200 land and sea-launched multiple warhead missiles.

But the administration said it no longer felt bound by the treaty and would exceed another SALT-II ceiling later this year unless Moscow made radical changes in its behaviour and halted alleged treaty violations.

Congressional and private arms control experts said there was little chance Moscow would meet Reagan's demands, which also include reversal of the Soviet strategic arms build-up and serious moves to reach an arms agreement at the Geneva talks.

The United States never ratified the treaty and Reagan has frequently criticised it as fatally flawed.

Florida Democrat Dante Fascell, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said a U.S. departure from SALT-II would "unravel the arms control regime of the last 15 years (and) give the Soviets legal licence to deploy thousands of new and dangerous weapons against the United States."

Senator Albert Gore, a Tennessee Democrat, said the move "would leave arms control hanging by a thread" by torpedoing the U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations in Geneva.

Aides said there were two ways Congress could seek to stop a U.S. SALT-II breach — by refusing to appropriate funds for the necessary weapons programmes or by passing binding legislation mandating continued compliance with the treaty.

But any such bill passed by the House and Senate would almost certainly face a Reagan veto. Congress would then have to muster a two-thirds vote to override the veto.

More than 220 House members and a majority of the 100 senators sent letters to Reagan earlier this year urging him to remain within SALT-II limits.

gress" resolutions calling for continued compliance.

All 15 U.S. allies at a North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) meeting in Canada this week voiced alarm at the prospect of Washington's "disregarding SALT-II."

West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher said the U.S. notice of a possible breakout "must not be the last word."

Reagan's announcement also made clear that traditional rivalries and disagreements over arms control among his aides continued to complicate policy making in this area.

"There are deep divisions within the government about the direction and way to play out arms control," a House arms control expert told Reuters.

Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, the top Democrat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said a U.S. breach would be "a victory for those in the administration who have always opposed arms control as a means of enhancing our security."

Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has long opposed Secretary of State George Shultz and other Reagan advisers who said the United States should continue to abide by the treaty.

Pentagon officials said Weinberger considered this week's announcement a major victory, and one House arms control aide said the defence secretary and others were continuing to push for an early abandonment of SALT-II.

Weinberger said the missile limit would be reached in August with the deployment of the 131st U.S. B-52 bomber armed with cruise missiles under current schedules.

Some administration officials, according to the aide, were advocating a so-called "proportionate response" rather than a complete breach — with U.S. non-compliance attempting to match the alleged Soviet violations.

A State Department arms control expert, who spoke on condition he not be identified, said it was likely a U.S. breach of SALT-II this year would end 14 years of compliance with strategic arms pacts that began in 1972 with SALT-I.

The official attributed Reagan's decision to strong pressure from conservative supporters inside and outside the administration to modernise U.S. nuclear forces, and to what he termed persistent Soviet cheating on SALT-II.

Another deadline will come next year with the scheduled scrapping of two more obsolete Poseidon submarines. If carried out, that would put the United States again under the treaty's missile limits.

But the House aide said the Pentagon was hoping to convince Reagan to allow refurbishing rather than dismantling the submarines, effectively keeping Washington beyond the SALT limits.

Arab-Islamic medicine and its influence on the Latin West

The following article is the first in a two-part series on the history of Arab-Islamic medicine. The writer describes the significant contributions made to medical knowledge by Islamic physicians noting that it is called 'Arab medicine' by some historians because it was written in Arabic and by others 'Islamic medicine' because it flourished under the banner of Islam.

Dr. Az Iskandar

Islamic World Medical Journal

WHEN in the second century AH (eighth century CE) the Abbasid Caliph al-Mansur (reigned 136-158 AH (754-755 CE)) needed medical attention (in 148 AH), he was advised to summon Juris Ibn Jibril, Director of the Hospital (Bimaristan) and School of Medicine of Jundishapur (south-west Persia, now the ruins of Shahrabad in Khuzestan). Juris chose two of his assistants at Jundishapur to accompany him to Baghdad, where he served al-Mansur faithfully until his weak health prevented him from performing his duties. He requested the Caliph to allow him to return to Jundishapur, where he spent the last days of his life and died peacefully among his family.

During his stay in Baghdad, Juris practised and taught medicine and also translated Greek medical works into Arabic. Seven generations of this illustrious family of physicians served the successive Caliphs of Baghdad.

In the third century AH (ninth century CE), the Caliph al-Mansur (reigned 198-228 AH (813-833 CE)) ordered a School of Translation to be attached to the Academy of Baghdad, called the House of Wisdom (*Bayt al-Hikma*), and appointed Hunayn Ibn Ishaq al-Isfahani (Johannitius, 192-260 AH (808-873 CE)) as its Head. The history of Arab-Islamic medicine as it is known to us today would probably have been altogether different had it not been for the invaluable contribution of Hunayn. His command of the Greek, Syriac and Arabic languages enabled him, and the members of his School, to render most of the Greek medical and philosophical works of antiquity into languages accessible to his contemporaries and for future generations.

Hunayn was a practising doctor and a translator par excellence. Some of his own books, such as *Questions on medicine* (*al-Masail fi'l-tibb*) and *On the diagnosis and treatment of stomach ailments* (*Fi marifat al-awja al-ma'idat al-ibida*) lack originality. Nevertheless, his accurate translations have enriched the Arabic language with expressions and terms that have survived in medical vocabulary until the present day. He also preserved, in Arabic translation, books that otherwise would have been altogether lost. Among these are Rufus of Ephesus' (first century CE) treatise *On melancholy* (*Fi'l-malankhaliya*) and *On jaundice* (*Fi'l-safra*); Galen's (circa 130 CE-200 CE) *On Anatomical procedures* (*Fi'ann al-tashrih*), of which books IX (in part) and X-XV inclusive are totally lost in the original Greek; and Galen's

example, Abd al-Latif al-Baghdadi (557-629 AH (1162-1231 CE)) studied philology, philosophy, alchemy and jurisprudence in Baghdad, his birthplace. He represents a new trend in medical education begun in the sixth/seventh century, resulting in a change of the doctor's image from physician-philosopher to physician-jurist. In 585 AH (1189 CE) Abd al-Latif left Baghdad for Mosul, and from there travelled to Damascus to study medicine and to visit the camp of the great ruler al-Nasir Salah al-Din al-Ayyubi (Saladin, reigned 564-589 AH (1169-1193 CE)) at Acre, where his army was besieging the Crusaders. From Acre, he went to Cairo.

When in 588 AH (1192 CE) Salah al-Din signed a peace treaty with the Crusaders, Abd al-Latif returned to Jerusalem taking with him "as much of the writings of the Ancients as was possible," and showed them to Salah al-Din who immediately ordered a study grant to be paid to Abd al-Latif during his sojourn in Damascus. In the capital of Syria he lectured at a mosque and continued to study the books of the Ancients. After Salah al-Din's death, Abd al-Latif practised the art of healing in Damascus for a short period and then returned to Cairo, where he lectured at al-Azhar mosque. There he witnessed the famine

that ravaged the population, in 596-8 AH (1199-1202 CE), and had the opportunity to examine thousands of skeletons of people who had died of starvation. The results of his anatomical studies were published in his book *al-Ikhtisari wa'l-tibb al-hawadith al-mushahada wa'l-hawadith al-muayana bi-ard misr* (Notification and considerations of observed matters and inspected occurrences in the land of Egypt), which he completed in 603 AH (1207 CE). He corrected Galen on the structure of the lower jaw, concluding that it consisted of one piece, not two, as Galen had claimed in his book *On anatomy of the bones* (*Fi tashrih al-izim*).

Later, Abd al-Latif went to Jerusalem and then to Damascus (in 604 AH (1207-1208 CE)), where he simultaneously practised medicine and lectured on jurisprudence. Subsequently he lived in Aleppo (from 613-617 AH (1216-1220 CE)), and from there he travelled to Erzurum (in Erzurum) where he lived until 625 AH (1227 CE). He later left Erzurum for Anatolia, then lived in Aleppo, Damascus and finally Baghdad, his birthplace, where he died.

When Arabic civilisation was at its height in the fourth century AH (tenth century CE), Europe was still in the Dark Ages. The Latin West held Arab learned men in great esteem. They were highly

Al-Razi

Abu Bakr Muhammad Ibn

Zakariyya al-Razi (Rhazes) was born in Rayy, near modern Tehran, in 251 AH (865 CE). He studied and practised medicine in his youth at the hospital of Baghdad.

He later returned to Rayy at the invitation of its ruler, Mansur Ibn Ishaq, to assume responsibility as director of its hospital. To this ruler, al-Razi dedicated *al-Mansuri fi'l-tibb* (*Liber ad Mansorem*) and *al-Tibb al-Ruhani* (*Spiritual physic*), two books which were meant to be complementary: the former treats of diseases of the body, the latter, diseases of the soul.

Having achieved fame in Rayy, al-Razi returned to Baghdad to become head of its newly founded al-Mutadid Hospital, named after the Caliph al-Mutadid (reigned 279-289 AH (892-902 CE)).

Al-Razi travelled extensively. In his book *Fi'l-fasad wa'l-hijama* (*On blood-letting and cupping*) he wrote that he visited Egypt regularly in order to treat men in the service of his Sultan. Political events and the high-ranking positions he had held required him to reside on several occasions in Baghdad, as well as in Rayy, the place of his birth. It was in Rayy that he spent the last years of his life suffering from glaucoma until he became blind and died in his birthplace, in 313 AH (925 CE).

30 years later, China remembers 'hundred flowers' movement

By Ina Chang
The Associated Press

PEKING — Thirty years after the start of a brief period of free speech that ended in a harsh crackdown on critics of the government, China is calling on intellectuals to put new faith in the promise of intellectual freedom it broke in the 1950s.

Since early May, Chinese leaders and scholars have been quoted frequently in the official press as repeating Mao Tse-tung's 1956 call to "let a hundred flowers bloom, let a hundred schools of thought contend," an invitation to intellectuals to speak out freely and hold diverse views.

Nineteen prominent writers, saying that this time the continuation of the hundred-flowers policy should be guaranteed, have called for the policy to be made into law.

Only the law can differentiate between proper and improper expression, and the policy needs to be institutionalised to keep it secure, the writers said at a conference reported by the official Chinese news agency.

The hundred flowers movement in 1956 led to widespread criticism of state policy and government leaders. This led to a crackdown by Mao in 1957. In an "anti-rightist campaign," critics

were persecuted, expelled from their posts and shipped off for "reform through labour."

There is no record of how many suffered during the campaign, but many intellectuals still associate the hundred flowers slogan with their precarious status under what was a largely anti-intellectual government.

Recent newspaper commentaries have called for the hundred flowers policy in science, law, the arts and all academic fields, but have stressed that it should not be applied to politics.

Leading writer Wang Meng, awaiting official appointment as China's culture minister, has praised the policy as representing cultural and artistic democracy, according to the official English-language China Daily.

Since the 1966-76 "cultural revolution," when Mao promoted ruthless class struggle and artistic and academic work was virtually discontinued, the government has been cautiously relaxing its grip on the arts.

Under reform-minded leader Deng Xiaoping, experimental works have been performed and published and a revival of abstract art has been tolerated. But the policy of greater artistic freedom has not been consistently applied.

Writers have been criticised for neglecting social responsibility and abandoning Marxist prin-

ciples. An outspoken play that poked fun at the government was discontinued in Peking last year.

Literary Gazette, the theoretical organ of the state-run Writers' Association, warned in March that there is no such thing as absolute creative freedom and accused some writers of indifference toward China's modernisation drive.

A leading dramatist who suffered persecution as a rightist in the 1950s said the hundred flowers idea was "an empty slogan in the past" which will have little effect on artists.

The dramatist, who spoke on condition that he not be identified, said artistic and academic freedom has been "a long-time issue" and gains have been made only gradually.

He noted there have been no major crackdowns recently and artists can probably expect the relatively tolerant climate to continue in the near future.

Lu Dingyi, former propaganda chief under Mao who backed the hundred flowers movement and then supported the backlash against intellectuals, called recently for the hundred flowers policy in the social and natural sciences.

Lu said in the official Guangming Daily (Ribbon) on May 7 that a few rightists tried to whip up counter-revolutionary opinion in the 1950s but many people were

wrongly persecuted.

He cited the case of Ma Yinchu, an economist and former president of Peking University, who warned against the dangers of overpopulation, and was persecuted by Mao for speaking out.

One intellectual who was attacked in the "anti-rightists" movement said: "There is much more advocacy of freedom than before, especially in the universities." He also spoke on condition that he not be identified.

He said the renewed call for the hundred flowers policy was part of the government's effort to speed up economic reforms and push forward scientific research through competition. The policy was mainly directed at the arts in the 1950s.

The recent articles have avoided blaming Mao directly for the "anti-rightist" campaign and have made only passing mention of the cultural revolution, the chaotic outcome of the factionalist ideology Mao espoused in the 1950s.

A Western diplomatic analyst speculated that the government is highlighting the anniversary of the hundred flowers movement to avoid commemorating the 10th anniversary of both the end of the cultural revolution and Mao's death.

The government has announced no plans to officially mark the end of the cultural revolution.

Bang go hopes of salvaging billions of books

By Irene Melchior

THE explosion of the U.S. Titan rocket at Vandenberg air base, California, was a further setback for NASA, but what did it have to do with the restoration of old books?

It could be instrumental in one of the most promising methods of restoring old books being shelved for the time being in the United States.

In February the vacuum chamber of a disused space simulator in which Library of Congress specialists were de-acidifying books blew up. A smaller explosion occurred last December.

When U.S. Army marksmen were sent in to knock out pipes damaged in the earlier explosion the entire chamber blew up.

The explosion was triggered by a zinc compound in which book restorers were particularly interested. They hoped it would make the de-acidification of books much easier.

Trees are well known to react to acid rain. Fewer people realise that books do too. Death sweeping the world's forests as tree diseases assume epidemic proportions seems likely to be followed by disintegration and "death" of books.

The United States is particularly hard hit by this process because its mainly humid climate is unsuitable for books.

One in four of the 83 million books at the Library of Congress in Washington is in a state of decay due to acid damage.

This alarming figure was stated in early April at a conference in Vienna on library stock maintenance held by the International Federation of Library Associations, a UNESCO organisation.

A basic grounding in the chemistry of paper is needed to appreciate the position. Paper consists mainly of cellulose, the main constituent of plant-cell walls.

It is generally very stable but acid, with an admixture of water,

dissolves it. Paper affected by acid grows brittle and eventually crumbles.

This was a phenomenon known to printers in the days when ink contained metal that oxidised, with the result that the printing gradually rusted away and disappeared, taking the paper with it.

Nowadays atmospheric pollution caused by sulphuric and nitric oxides can be to blame for acid damage. Harmful emission from industrial smokestacks, central heating and car exhausts is not precipitated solely as acid rain; it also descends in dry form.

Via ventilation it reaches closed rooms and books, where the sulphuric and nitric oxides combine with water (cellulose contains roughly eight per cent water).

The result, sulphuric and nitric acid, is the beginning of the end of the book.

Acid affects books not only via atmospheric pollution, although pollution definitely accelerates the process. But the glue that is added to the cellulose to make the paper more absorbent is even more disastrous. Until the early 19th century animal glue was used. Since Moritz Illig's discovery that resin glue was much cheaper in 1807 animal glue, such as fish glue, has been replaced by resin. The trouble is that resin glue is given an admixture of aluminium sulphate (formerly alum), which is extremely acid.

High-grade cellulose is more resistant to damage than poorer qualities. But most books nowadays are printed on wood-based cellulose, especially newsprint.

Books and magazines printed on this paper in the 19th century (and their number increased by leaps and bounds from about 1850) are now reaching the end of their lifespan.

What can be done to avert the impending wholesale epidemic? The U.S. rocket explosion merely dramatizes an issue restorers have been pondering for some time.

The first point is that paper

works must develop and manufacture a more long-lived paper using alkaline glue.

This alternative exists and the resulting paper is said not even to be much more expensive than the conventional variety. But converting machinery and production lines would cost a packet.

But librarians and archives face an insoluble problem when it comes to salvaging old stock. Restorers can only rescue single sheets of paper using present techniques. They often take weeks to stabilise a handful of valuable manuscripts.

Trees are well known to react to acid rain. Fewer people realise that books do too. Death sweeping the world's forests as tree diseases assume epidemic proportions seems likely to be followed by disintegration and "death" of books.

Johannes Sievers, who has worked as a restorer at the Cologne diocesan library for 27 years, is one of the best known and highly-respected men in his trade.

He subjects damaged paper to an entire range of procedures, washing each sheet in demineralised water, then bleaching and disinfecting it with sodium chlorite.

At times he even cuts a page down the middle to insert a sheet of intact, acid-free paper between the two halves.

He has a fascinating array of equipment he uses to remake perfect paper from pages reduced to shreds.

The damaged pages are laid on a fine sieve in a bain-marie and coated in fibre pulp. A suction

pump ensures that fibres fill the holes exactly and in a matter of seconds.

Before this process he de-acidifies the paper with calcium carbonate (other restorers use magnesium carbonate to neutralise the acid).

A surplus of "antidote" is retained by the paper to keep further acid damage at bay, but it only works for an estimated 25 years.

Brink of destruction

Sievers is an acknowledged expert and works wonders, but not even he can do anything about entire libraries on the brink of destruction. So the experiments with zinc compounds in the NASA vacuum chamber were truly sensational.

Zinc carbonate, unlike calcium or magnesium carbonate, occurs as gas. Gas can be used to fumigate both loose leaves and entire bound books in bulk.

So it is the first real prospect of bulk de-acidification. A vacuum chamber the Library of Congress planned to set up in Fort Detrick was to have handled 5,000 volumes a day.

But this will remain wishful thinking for the time being. Zinc carbonate is explosive and takes expensive equipment to handle. The project was keenly debated in the United States but plummeted in popularity after the explosions.

The alternative is to microfilm or microfiche library stock, and experts feel this technique is still the likeliest candidate.

Many original texts seem sure to be lost for good, but books are not just cultural documents. They are also carriers of information and the most important point is to rescue for posterity the information they contain.

Initial suggestions that microfilm may not last for ever have been found to be less alarming than they seemed at first.

Its survival can now be guaranteed for up to 200 years — Kolner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne.

Alexandria clean for summer invasion

By John Rogers
Reuters

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — Seas of sewage caused a disastrous 1985 season, but Egypt's top Mediterranean resort should have clean beaches again this year for a summer invasion by an expected two million people.

In an atmosphere akin to national emergency, the army has spearheaded a swift operation to close pipes dumping sewage on the shore and pump it inland.

"It was a disaster last year," said municipal council chairman Ezzat Kadous. "Now, we're starting a clean summer. We expect a good year."

Engineers are completing the 50 million Egyptian pound (\$42 million) temporary sewage project for the season's early June start, racing against time and spurred on by a sense of being in the front line of Egypt's economic crisis.

The government, faced with dwindling hard currency income and foreign debts over \$30 billion, has made air travel abroad prohibitively expensive for all but rich Egyptians.

Fares were hiked 60 per cent last December in an attempt to stop Egyptians spending dollars abroad. Then came a 25 per cent travel tax on air tickets to foreign cities.

"Alex," as this ancient city is commonly known, has long been the main resort for Egyptians seeking relief from the searing summer in Cairo and other cities. Starting this week, thousands who might otherwise have flown to Europe will flock here as well.

Officials are bracing for double the normal one million June-to-September influx to beaches on the 12.5 mile seafloor running east from a spine of land separating Alexandria's eastern and western harbours.

"We are ready to receive them whatever the number," said Haziem Abou Shleib, head of the city tourism authority. He expects congested roads to be the main problem.

Kadous says the government is organising double food supplies. Authorities are opening two new beaches at fashionable Agame, west of Alexandria, and hiring schools as dormitories for organised groups at five pounds (\$4.20) a head for 10 days.

At the other end of the scale, a cabin on the exclusive private beach at Montaza, on the eastern outskirts, costs 5,000 pounds (\$4,200) for the season.

Press reports say rents are 20 to 30 per cent up, but Shleib said: "We are asking people not to raise prices."

The bustle contrasts with losses estimated by different officials at between 25 and 50 per cent or more of Alexandria's regular (\$100-million tourism revenue last year as people cut short or cancelled holidays because of the "sewage crisis."

Twin pressures of a fast-rising population and a sewage network built 80 years ago for 200,000 people finally overflowed. The city's year-round population now is unofficially estimated at 4.5 million.

Although some sewage had been pumped into the sea through rainwater drainpipes for two years, an outcry started after a pipe broke and for 24 hours repairmen sent sewage from a crowded suburb into the sea near Montaza.

The city is already working on a \$11 billion renewal of the sewage network by 1990. But the government said urgent action was needed and launched a stopgap scheme on January 1.

"We consider this a national problem," said General Mohamed Farid Sewelein, the army engineer in charge of the project.

Over the past five months, civilian firms under his direction have shut off 11 of 12 pipes leading directly into the sea on the eastern side of the city, laid 32 km of new piping, refurbished 10 pumping plants and built three new pumping stations.

The one old pipe remaining will be closed by June 1, Sewelein said. One quarter of the sewage will now be channelled into a treatment plant and the rest treated and piped into lake Maryut south of the city.

The lake itself smells like an open sewer as it drives past on the desert road from Cairo. But Sewelein says the percentage of pollution has been minimised by biological treatment and diluting the sewage with irrigation water.

Effluent from the west side of the city, where Alexandria port is located but fewer people live, still goes out to sea.

Brazil frost season raises temperatures on coffee markets

By Richard Waddington
Reuters

SAO PAULO, Brazil — The start of the Brazilian frost scare season, running from late May to the end of August, is guaranteed to raise temperatures on world coffee markets due to the havoc cold can wreak on coffee trees.

But this year any chill in southern Brazil is bound to spark an even more feverish reaction than usual as the world's largest producer enters the winter with its stocks at a record low.

Brazil, which traditionally supplies about one-third of all the coffee drunk in the world, had its current crop decimated by a prolonged drought. Its effects are still being felt in the prices paid by consumers.

A serious frost now would send prices soaring again, threatening a permanent drop in consumption as coffee-drinkers switch to cheaper alternatives and putting at risk Brazil's dominant role in the coffee market.

"A really damaging frost would be a disaster," said Mr. Oripes Rodrigues, production director at the Brazilian coffee institute.

For all involved in the Brazilian coffee trade, the approach of the cold fronts across the plains of Argentina mark a time of anxiety.

"The next three months are going to feel like three years," said a coffee broker in Londrina in the heart of one of Brazil's major growing areas in the southern state of Parana.

Memories are still fresh of the great Brazilian frost of 1975. Output the following year shrivelled to less than a quarter of normal and world prices for raw coffee leapt to a record \$4 a pound, or around double their current level. It took Brazil nearly three years to recover.

But 11 years ago, Brazil was nursing stocks of about 30 million bags of 60 kilograms, the unit used for coffee trading, which was equivalent to one year's output. Stocks today are only around half that level.

Another freeze now would not only send prices booming, but would probably starve the world's coffee-buyers increasingly to Brazil's competitors like Colombia, where output has doubled to around 12 million bags over the past decade, say traders.

However, over the past 10 years a radical change in the distribution

of Brazil's major coffee plantations has reduced the possibility of such a devastating frost occurring again.

The coffee belt has migrated north, away from the southern states of Sao Paulo and Parana, where cold snaps are frequent in winter, to Minas Gerais and beyond where the danger of frost is more remote.

Parana, once the king of coffee production, now only has a little over half the number of coffee trees it boasted before the big frost and its importance to Brazil's total output has shrunk accordingly.

But if the danger of a severe frost has lessened, it nevertheless remains a possibility.

Ironically, the worst freeze to occur since 1975 bypassed the more southerly states and hit Minas Gerais, now Brazil's most important producer.

That was in 1981 and Brazil has now had four winters, more than the historical average, without any significant cold.

The temperature does not need to hit zero to cause damage. Two or three degrees Centigrade (36 or 37 Fahrenheit) could be sufficient, if accompanied by a cold wind.

If the thermometer reads less than 10 degrees Centigrade (50 Fahrenheit) at 4 p.m. and the skies are clear, the farmer knows he is in trouble.

There is little he can do. Some burn old tyres or light oil lamps in the hope that the smoke will prevent the frost setting. But if there is any wind or when the cold reaches below zero, as in 1975, such methods are ineffective.

Worse still, Brazil's inadequate weather forecasting system means that predictions of any reasonably accuracy can only be made 24 hours in advance, against 15 days in Britain or the United States.

In the absence of more scientific methods, some look for other signs, such as a full moon which has coincided with some of Brazil's worst frosts. But for 80-year-old Bill Reimer, who has been working with coffee here since the 1930s, frost is unpredictable.

"I had a canary once which shed its feathers early. There's going to be a frost, I said, and there was... but I would not advise you to go out and buy a canary in the hope of predicting the weather. It was just chance," he said.

Bearzot says Italy 'on a suffering road'

MEXICO CITY (R) — Italian manager Enzo Bearzot said his side were now "on a suffering road" after the defending champions had been held to a 1-1 draw by Bulgaria in the opening match of the World Cup soccer finals Saturday.

"If we had won we could have afforded to lose one game," he told a press conference after the Group A game.

"We picked up a lot in the second half but were not rewarded. Before we think about the Argentina match, we have to forget this one," he said.

Bearzot sidestepped when asked if Paolo Rossi, scorer of six goals in the 1982 finals but omitted from the side for Saturday's match, would play against Argentina, answering laconically: "He's in the 22."

Both Bearzot and veteran full back Antonio Cabrini said the game was hard but not dirty. Cabrini, sweating profusely in the unventilated interview room, said the Italians were markedly fitter than the Bulgarians but had still suffered from the altitude.

He also blamed the high grass on the pitch for further sapping the players' energy.

Bulgarian coach Ivan Vutsov said he was very satisfied with the draw, especially as they were playing against the world champions and had not appeared in the finals

for 12 years.

"The long history of opening matches ending in a draw has been preserved," he said. "There was too much pressure and tension to expect more."

Vutsov agreed with Bearzot that the game had not been a dirty one but made special mention of Italian substitute Gianluca Vialli's penalised tackle on striker Stoycho Mladenov which, he said, could have been avoided.

Mladenov's right ankle had swollen and he could miss several days training, the Bulgarian coach said.

Asked whether Rossi's omi-

ssion from the Italian side had made any difference, he said: "I felt his replacement Galderisi created more difficulties than Rossi would have done."

Questioned about his team's apparent tiredness midway through the second half, Vutsov said the altitude had affected them.

At a press conference in Guadalajara, Brazilian coach Tele Santana said Italy were much the better side but had been punished for not pressing home their superiority.

"They had excellent scoring chances in the second half but lacked cool finishing," he said.

Soccer fever hits Mexico

MEXICO CITY (R) — Soccer fever finally hit Mexico City as the 13th World Cup opened amid tight security at Aztec Stadium, where police searched fans under the gaze of armed troops manning light tanks.

In the night leading up to Saturday's opening match, drivers cruised the city honking horns in a triple-burst chorus — "Me-xi-co, Me-xi-co."

Official figures said the 112,000-seat stadium was full to capacity when reigning champions Italy limped to a 1-1 draw against Bulgaria, but stalls showed gaps wider than the ever-present Mex-

ican smile. President Miguel De La Madrid was booed when he took his seat in the VIP box. The crowd had gone through slow body and bag searches in mounting temperatures, and fewer than half had reached their seats when the two-hour ceremony began.

Medical officials at Aztec Stadium said 65 fans were treated for exhaustion, fractures and hunger. One Mexican was taken to hospital after suffering a heart attack when he discovered he had lost his ticket. He was recovering, the officials said.

Poles are wary of Morocco

By Timothy Collings
Reuter

MONTERREY, Mexico — Poland, one of the most durable and successful teams in recent World Cup finals, will face a double test when they meet unfancied outsiders Morocco in their opening Group F match at the University Stadium here Monday.

The Poles, who train behind closed doors and have armed guards patrolling their Bahia Escandida hotel retreat, have become the most enigmatic of the three European squads in the group and may find both the high temperatures and unknown skills of the Africans a challenge to their normally powerful game.

Morocco, by contrast, have shown no unease in the face of the huge media interest that is surrounding them and, well-used to the searing heat, will approach the opening fixture in only their second finals in a relaxed mood.

Morocco's Brazilian coach Jose Faria, dubbed Mr. Luck by his fans, said Sunday that his squad had two slight injury worries but were looking forward to expressing their skills on the world stage for the first time since 1970.

"We have five professional players from European clubs in our squad and we are much stronger now than in 1970," he said. "We shall try to play open, attacking

soccer. We have no intention of defending or close marking (Zbigniew) Boniek."

Poland's coach Antoni Piechniczek has already indicated that Boniek will not be used in the striker's role he usually plays for his Italian club Roma, but in a deeper attacking position in midfield — behind Wlodzimierz Smolarek and two other strikers.

Piechniczek said his squad was in good shape and had acclimatised well. But he was wary of over-confidence against Morocco. "It will be a tough match for us and a draw could be a decent result," he said.

The temperature at kick-off is expected to be about 35 degrees centigrade and the Moroccans believe the gruelling heat could work to their advantage.

"We are used to it. We have that on our side," said Faria. "But if it is cloudy or wet, we shall lose our advantage." Faria added that the pressure was all on Poland, who were expected to win comfortably.

Faria's injury worries concern forward Merry Mustapha, of French club Laval, and midfielder Abdelmajid Dolmy, Mohammed Timouni, who broke his ankle last year, is fully fit and expected to provide the Moroccans' main threat.

Piechniczek believes Poland have a better team than in 1982 and will improve on their third place finishes of 1974 and 1982.

Argentina aim for top of group

By Phil Davison
Reuter

MEXICO CITY — Argentina look likely to be perched on top of World Cup Group A by Monday afternoon, assuming the form book holds true when they meet outsiders South Korea in their opening match.

Italy's dull 1-1 draw with Bulgaria in the inaugural match Saturday gives the 1978 world champions a clear edge in the section, unless the South Koreans can spring an upset of the magnitude of North Korea's win over the mighty Italians in the 1966 finals.

The match kicks off at midday in the capital's Olympic Stadium, site of the 1968 Olympics. The Koreans are super fit and are expected to try and run the ball at the Argentine defence whenever possible, a tactic that has drawn a warning from Diego Maradona.

The Argentine captain said: "If they run and run they will collapse after 20 minutes. You need several minutes to recover from a burst of speed here."

Argentine coach Carlos Bilardo, who took over from Cesar Luis Menotti in 1983, has a squad of extremely skilful players, but not all are well acquainted with one another's styles.

Bilardo was unable to get all his best players together during the last few months of preparation when men like Daniel Passarella, Maradona and Jorge Valdano

were involved in tough European league campaigns. Valdano himself recently described the national team as an enigma.

Passarella has recovered from a stomach complaint and should be a driving force Monday with Maradona feeding the big striker Valdano up front.

Maradona, re-entering the World Cup arena after being sent off against Brazil in his last appearance in Spain four years ago, says: "We must attack in groups, moving forward fast." The Koreans' goals-or-bust tactics worked well during their preparatory

phase of the last few months. They beat Algeria and gave Mexico and Hungary a run for their money in a friendly tournament in Mexico earlier this year.

Sticking to manager Kim Jung-Nam's favoured 4-4-2 formation, their key players are strikers Cha Bum-Kun, Chai Soon-Ho and Kim Jong-Boo. All three can sprint past defences and shoot hard with both feet.

Cha has been based in West Germany for the past seven years, where he notched up 17 goals last season for Bayer Leverkusen.

Swiss driver out of danger

BONN (R) — Swiss Formula One racing driver Marc Surer was said to be out of immediate danger Sunday after suffering multiple injuries when his car exploded in a horrific rally crash which killed his co-driver Michel Wyder.

A spokesman for Giesse University Clinic in the central state of Hesse said Surer, 34, had been moved there early Sunday for specialist care after emergency treatment at a hospital close to the Schotterring circuit where the crash occurred.

"I can only confirm that the patient has been brought here and is no longer in a critical condition," the spokesman said.

Surer and Wyder, 24, who was also Swiss, were competing in the Hesse State Rally when their Ford

RS 200 skidded out of control at high speed and burst into flames, exploding in a ball of fire.

Wyder died after being carried from the wreckage. Doctors at the nearby Schotten hospital said Saturday night that Surer was battling for his life. His pelvis and both legs were broken and he suffered extensive burns.

The rear section of their car appeared to have been sliced clean through on impact with a tree which snapped off at the base. The Ford then smashed into a second, larger tree, bursting apart in flames and sending up a dense plume of black smoke.

The accident occurred on a shallow S-bend on the Schotterring, the wooded road-circuit section of the 850 kilometre rally.

Soviet Union and Hungary to stage East European summit in Irapuato

By Derek Parr
Reuter

IRAPUATO, Mexico — The Soviet Union, a team of great ability, and revitalised Hungary stage an

East European World Cup summit in Group C here Monday. The Soviet Union, World Cup semi-finalists in 1966, underlined the quality of their players when national champions Dynamo Kiev

won the European Cup-Winners' Cup in tremendous style in Lyon, France, a month ago.

The performance prompted the Soviet Soccer Federation to entrust the national side to Kiev coach Valery Lobanovsky less than three weeks ago.

More than half the Kiev side, whose pace and imagination overwhelmed Atletico Madrid in Lyon, are likely to figure in Lobanovsky's line-up.

Hungary have slipped out of the world elite since Puskas, Hideguti and their colleagues weaved the "Magyar Magic" in the 1950s. However, they have blossomed again under the management of Gyorgy Mezey, who guided them to five wins in six qualifying matches and victory in a group which also included The Netherlands, twice World Cup finalists.

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Coach Pitch			
1. Al Ahlyah	8	1	
2. International Traders	7	2	
3. Sakura	3	6	
4. Jordan Express	0	9	
Kid Pitch			
1. Cairo Amman	8	2	
2. Joliff	7	3	
3. Astra	5	4	1
4. PACC	5	4	1
5. Ericsson	3	7	
6. Istiklal	1	9	
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3. Marriott	4	5	
4. Intercon	1	8	

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

* GENERAL INFORMATION * FOREIGN TRADE SECTOR * STATE BUDGET 1986 * BUSINESS LAWS * ECONOMIC STATISTICS * BUSINESS CLASSIFICATION * COMPANIES' INFORMATION * FOREIGN FIRMS OPERATING IN JORDAN * CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE WORLDWIDE * INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANISATIONS * DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS IN JORDAN *

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Economy

Omani bankers foresee harder times

BAHRAIN (R) — Commercial banks in Oman, unlike banks elsewhere in the Gulf, enjoyed a good 1985. But they now see harder times ahead because of the oil price collapse, bankers in the Sultanate say.

The price slide has caused a sharp contraction in the Omani economy and the country can no longer offset falling prices by boosting production, currently near its peak at about 550,000 barrels per day.

While this is expected to take its toll on profits of Oman's 22 commercial banks later this year, the bankers say early-1986 was very profitable.

"It's the old story. When times start to get harder, banks are in a good position because the last thing people want to do is upset their banker," a senior banker in Muscat said.

Bankers report increased credit demand from businessmen and some say they have raised margins on lending to account for added risk and effort spent to coax customers through difficult times.

This is despite a one percentage point cut in March by the Central Bank of Oman in the maximum lending and deposit rates to 10-1/2 percent and 7-1/2 percent, respectively, which has reduced gross interest income.

Government economies have caused a sharp drop in new contracts this year from 1985, which was probably Oman's single most active year in construction.

This year has also seen growing delays in government payments to businesses, boosting credit demand, bankers say.

The government says delays are due to bureaucratic holdups. But bankers expect they will ease after the disbursement of a \$500 million dollar loan for Oman signed last month with international banks.

Bankers said their prospects for later this year depend on two major unknowns — the path of oil prices and the failure rate of businesses in the Sultanate.

"The big question mark is how many companies are going to go to the wall ... knowing how strict the central bank is in its policy on loan-loss provisions, company failures — and they will mainly be of small businesses — will hit straight at the bank's bottom lines," one banker said.

Bankers have already seen a sharp tightening of the market, in contrast to last year when large inflows into the Omani rial out of the dollar meant many banks were awash with liquidity.

Many Omanis, faced with falling dollar interest rates and a fixed parity for the Omani rial against the dollar since 1973, brought their money back into Oman last year.

But the situation was reversed with a 10.2 per cent rial devaluation in February, and the repatriation of thousands of foreign workers so far this year.

As many as 100,000 workers, a third of the foreigners in Oman, may have left by the end of this year, unofficial forecasts suggest.

Bankers say the devaluation, on which quite a few banks profited in the first quarter, led to an outflow of funds by customers worried about further cuts in the rial's value.

However, they say the liquidity squeeze appears to be abating, perhaps partly because of official assurances that no further devaluations are planned.

Bankers say there is not too much concern in Oman about real estate lending, despite a market depressed both by over-building and the economic slowdown.

Real estate speculation was modest and the central bank put limits on banks' exposure to this sector of the economy.

Central bank figures showed combined assets of commercial banks rose to 1.30 billion rials (\$3.76 billion) at the end of 1985, up from 1.22 billion (\$3.52 billion) a year earlier.

World's financial officials, bankers meet in U.S. today

BOSTON (AP) — Some 200 international bankers and government finance officials meet in Boston Monday and Tuesday for two days of shop talk at a time of increasing friction among the world's industrialised nations over international trade.

The gathering of the International Monetary Conference, an annual event since 1954, seeks to provide leaders of the top commercial banks in 22 countries with a chance to confer with government officials on topics affecting the world economy as a whole.

Sure to be hot topics at this year's conference, which is being administered by the American Bankers Association, are the massive U.S. trade deficit, the steep decline of the dollar in the past year, and the Third World debt.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope
from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Until mid-afternoon, all sorts of interesting ideas arise by which you will be able to start afresh to win the various outlets that appeal to you and that you want as part of your future.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You get fine new ideas and should put them in operation quickly, since later, prominent persons could deter your progress.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Keep quiet for a while and let good ideas pervade your consciousness, then you can forge ahead quickly.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A clever friend has the right course of action for you to follow if you want to get rid of your problems.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Get fine talents to the attention of a "bigwig" and gain support for them easily. Avoid arguments.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) This is a good day to make that change you have been contemplating for some time. Plan a trip that can bring greater success.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Change your attitude toward your mate and avoid an argument later on. Show your loyalty and don't go off on any tangents.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Listen to what a clever associate has to suggest and follow advice given to you. Don't permit a family affair to upset you.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) If you get into your duties enthusiastically, you can accomplish more than you think possible now.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make arrangements for amusements later, but be sure to count the cost. Handle business affairs wisely.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study how to get your home improved with the okay of kin, but don't be too forceful in trying to get your way.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get busy early since you can accomplish much more than usual. Don't permit a secret worry to deter you.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You know how to gain more of life's blessings, so go after them early. Steer clear of a pal who is trying to be forceful.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will quickly understand anything of a modern nature, even though living in a staid atmosphere, so be sure to send to the most modern schools that teach such subjects. Spiritual training should come early in life.

THE Daily Crossword by Joel A. Berman

ACROSS

1. Nail

5. Pick up the tale

10. Concerto

14. Poeman resident

15. Moon valley

16. Surrounding

17. Chicken's home

18. Part

19. Pleasant nest

20. Boston dessert

22. Boston nine

24. Scold

25. Watch face

26. One of a Boston five

29. Makes believe

30. Drugged

34. Landing place

35. Be unwell

36. Mild oath

37. Fourth estate

38. Clown

39. Branch

40. Medieval delusion

41. Meddled

42. 1773 Sueton event

44. Boston Garden tenants

45. Major follower

46. Haggan upon

47. Choir turned by 180° (twice)

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Black S. African policeman buried alive in spade attack

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Protesters attacked a black South African policeman attending a funeral and buried him alive, a police spokesman said Sunday.

He said Constable S.H. Mandlazi was among mourners at a cemetery near Witbank in eastern Transvaal province when a group of black people attacked him with spades.

"They buried him alive in a nearby open grave and when police dug it up an hour later he was dead," the spokesman said.

It was the first such incident recorded in 27 months of mass protests in South Africa in which nearly 1,600 people have died violently.

Mandlazi, who was wearing civilian clothes, was the 39th policeman to die since protests began in February 1984. All but four of the force's victims were black.

The police spokesman said the charred remains of a black youth

were found in Kwaggafontein in the small tribal homeland of KwaNdebele.

He had been killed by "necklacing" — a blazing tyre around the victim's neck.

Kwaggafontein, a homeland created for the Ndebele tribe under apartheid racial segregation, was rocked by violence last month after Pretoria said it would grant it nominal independence in December.

The latest violence in the black community was reported a day after some 10,000 whites opposed to power-sharing rallied near Afrikaansdom's most hallowed shrine to rededicate themselves to apartheid and reaffirm white supremacy.

The rightists assembled Saturday near the Voortrekker Monument on a Pretoria hilltop to commemorate the birth 25 years ago of the South African Republic and the final break with the Commonwealth over apartheid racial policies in this country.

At the monument to the pioneers of the state dominated by the Dutch-descended Afrikaners, the rightists heard their leaders denounce government plans for cautious reforms of apartheid, which they regard as a threat to white supremacy.

The orator who won the loudest cheers was Eugene Terreblanche, leader of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB).

"We are the reality of Africa, and we are staying in Africa and we will govern our fatherland alone," Terreblanche declared as his disciples waved flags emblazoned with a Swastika-like emblem.

Afrikaners, predominant in the white minority, are split as never

before over apartheid reform and ways of dealing with the violence in black townships which has claimed nearly 1,500 lives over the past 27 months.

President P.W. Botha, now being attacked from his right despite his key role in creating apartheid, marked the Saturday's anniversary with an official ceremony in Cape Town, at the other end of the country from Pretoria.

Terreblanche's popularity seems to be growing among less well-off Afrikaners and his brown-shirted followers have recently disrupted speeches by ministers of the National Party government.

He said Saturday: "We are the National Socialists. whatever the connotation is that you want to derive from that. We are the true freedom fighters because we are fighting for the honour, the self-respect and sobriety of our nation, a nation of which God is the king."

The protest specifically mentioned the South African attacks on May 19 against Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana in which three people were killed and many wounded.

Last week, the Security Council failed to condemn the assaults because of the vetoes cast by the United States and Britain, which objected to a proposal that sanctions also be imposed against South Africa.

"These actions were justly qualified as incompatible with international law and order and civilised behaviour," the Soviet note said.

"References of the Republic of South Africa government to the attacks as being undertaken against 'terrorist' bases are totally unfounded," it said.

"Equally groundless are attempts to present as a 'terrorist organisation' the African National Congress (ANC) struggling for the elimination of apartheid in South Africa, condemned by the international community."

The Soviet protest said the South African government was deeply mistaken if it believed unceasing acts of aggression and violence against neighbouring countries would intimidate them.

It said such actions led only to further dangerous deterioration of the situation in southern Africa and further postponed the possibility of a just political settlement in the region.

A spokesman for the solicitor general's office said a total of eight warrants had been issued and said police investigations were continuing.

Police declined to comment on the three outstanding warrants.

Amid tight security the court ordered the five — Gurcharan Singh Banwait, 38, Chatter Singh Saini, 43, Santokh Singh Khela, 24, Kashmir Singh Dillon, 41, and Moninder Singh Anand, 21 — to be held in custody until a bail hearing on Wednesday.

They were arrested on Friday after a probe in which the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) took part.

The Toronto Globe and Mail newspaper reported Saturday that the alleged plot involved planting a bomb on an Air India flight from New York to India "in the next several days."

In New York, Kennedy Airport officials said security at the Air India terminal had been sharply tightened on the basis of U.S. intelligence received after the arrests.

He said vigilance had been stepped up but declined to give further details.

The extra security measures would be in force indefinitely, "We're not taking any chances," he said.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Mounties) said there was no link between the arrests and the crash off Ireland of an Air India flight from Toronto last June 23.

An Indian judicial panel concluded in March that the crash, in which all 329 people on board died, was caused by a bomb.

Sunday marks the start of the observance by Sikhs of the second anniversary of the Indian army's 1984 storming of the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

Standards, not only from the independent commission investigating the tragedy but also from astronauts who have expressed reluctance to fly again until standards improve.

NASA's need for a success in the wake of the shuttle disaster made a second accident, the failure of an unmanned Delta rocket on May 3, all the more difficult to accept.

That rocket, carrying a weather satellite, was blown up by officials after it veered off course 71 seconds into flight.

The crash marked the end of a remarkable series of 43 successful Delta launches going back to September 1977, and was only the 10th failure in 177 Delta flights.

"We were counting on getting back on track with this... we're very disappointed," Delta Project Manager William Russel said.

It was in fact the third setback for the U.S. programme this year. On April 18 an unmanned Titan 34D rocket exploded on launch

from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.

NASA had established a remarkable record for success in space flight over the past 25 years.

But after the grounding of the shuttle programme, satellite operators were forced to look to Europe's Ariane programme as the only viable Western commercial satellite launch system.

The Ariane programme, which until last year could handle a maximum of only five launches a year from its single launchpad at Kourou, doubled capacity to around 10 a year with the inauguration of a second launchpad in March.

The Ariane programme suffered a major setback last September when an Ariane-3 rocket with two satellites aboard had to be destroyed in flight due to an engine problem. The failure delayed the launch programme for about three months.

The latest crash will mean further delays, although Ariane's Chairman Frederic

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Moscow warns S. Africa against more raids

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Soviet Union has called on South Africa to end what it termed terror and violence after Pretoria's military raids on three black neighbours, the Soviet United Nations mission said.

It said a Soviet protest to South Africa was delivered Saturday night to ambassador Kurt Von Schmiding, warning Pretoria that it bore all responsibility for any further attacks.

The protest specifically mentioned the South African attacks on May 19 against Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana in which three people were killed and many wounded.

Last week, the Security Council failed to condemn the assaults because of the vetoes cast by the United States and Britain, which objected to a proposal that sanctions also be imposed against South Africa.

"These actions were justly qualified as incompatible with international law and order and civilised behaviour," the Soviet note said.

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It said such actions led only to further dangerous deterioration of the situation in southern Africa and further postponed the possibility of a just political settlement in the region.

A spokesman for the solicitor general's office said a total of eight warrants had been issued and said police investigations were continuing.

Police declined to comment on the three outstanding warrants.

Amid tight security the court ordered the five — Gurcharan Singh Banwait, 38, Chatter Singh Saini, 43, Santokh Singh Khela, 24, Kashmir Singh Dillon, 41, and Moninder Singh Anand, 21 — to be held in custody until a bail hearing on Wednesday.

They were arrested on Friday after a probe in which the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) took part.

The Toronto Globe and Mail newspaper reported Saturday that the alleged plot involved planting a bomb on an Air India flight from New York to India "in the next several days."

In New York, Kennedy Airport officials said security at the Air India terminal had been sharply tightened on the basis of U.S. intelligence received after the arrests.

He said vigilance had been stepped up but declined to give further details.

The extra security measures would be in force indefinitely, "We're not taking any chances," he said.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Mounties) said there was no link between the arrests and the crash off Ireland of an Air India flight from Toronto last June 23.

An Indian judicial panel concluded in March that the crash, in which all 329 people on board died, was caused by a bomb.

Sunday marks the start of the observance by Sikhs of the second anniversary of the Indian army's 1984 storming of the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

Standards, not only from the independent commission investigating the tragedy but also from astronauts who have expressed reluctance to fly again until standards improve.

NASA's need for a success in the wake of the shuttle disaster made a second accident, the failure of an unmanned Delta rocket on May 3, all the more difficult to accept.

That rocket, carrying a weather satellite, was blown up by officials after it veered off course 71 seconds into flight.

The crash marked the end of a remarkable series of 43 successful Delta launches going back to September 1977, and was only the 10th failure in 177 Delta flights.

"We were counting on getting back on track with this... we're very disappointed," Delta Project Manager William Russel said.

It was in fact the third setback for the U.S. programme this year. On April 18 an unmanned Titan 34D rocket exploded on launch

from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.

NASA had established a remarkable record for success in space flight over the past 25 years.

But after the grounding of the shuttle programme, satellite operators were forced to look to Europe's Ariane programme as the only viable Western commercial satellite launch system.

The Ariane programme, which until last year could handle a maximum of only five launches a year from its single launchpad at Kourou, doubled capacity to around 10 a year with the inauguration of a second launchpad in March.

The Ariane programme suffered a major setback last September when an Ariane-3 rocket with two satellites aboard had to be destroyed in flight due to an engine problem. The failure delayed the launch programme for about three months.

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Sri Lankan troops on alert after 2 explosions

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lankan troops were on alert Sunday after officials blamed lax security by both the public and the security forces for two bomb blasts which killed 22 people and injured 100 in Colombo.

Tamil guerrillas fighting for a separate state in the north and east of the country blasted a food factory in the capital on Friday and a passenger train Saturday.

"We are taking all security precautions but given public neglect in security-consciousness, one cannot say where the terrorists will strike again," a military official told Reuters.

In another guerrilla action, 21 soldiers and five civilians were killed by a landmine in eastern Trincomalee district on Friday.

Security officials said all three strikes succeeded because the public and troops had not paid sufficient attention to frequent instructions on security precautions.

National Security Minister Lalith Aulathumudali said Saturday adequate safety measures were not taken at the Colombo factory of Ceylon Cold Stores, although it received warnings from police that the plant was a target.

He also said troops had ignored orders to travel on foot wherever possible to avoid landmines.

Police and soldiers searched all vehicles entering Colombo and tightened security at all vulnerable sites after a bomb ripped through two carriages of a train bound for Colombo from eastern Batticaloa district.

The explosion struck minutes after the train with about 300 people on board left Veyangoda Station, 40 kilometres north of Colombo, and was speeding past rice fields towards the capital.

Transport Minister Haniffa Mohamud told Reuters he had discussed stepping up security on trains to and from the east and north. "We may deploy more guards but we have not decided about arming them," he said.

Mr. Mohamud said the bomb was inside a parcel handed over at the Batticaloa Railway Station and put on the train. He blamed his men saying: "Railway officials have been repeatedly told not to accept parcels after a series of parcel bomb attacks and yet they were negligent."

The military spokesman said all vehicles coming from the north were being checked at Elephant Pass, start of the Jaffna peninsula where the guerrillas are strongest.

In India, the Telam Revolutionary Organisation of Students guerrilla group claimed responsibility for the bomb in the food factory and the landmine explosion at Trincomalee.

In Jaffna, residents told Reuters by telephone that there was constant firing Sunday afternoon between guerrillas and troops at the fort headquarters.

"Apparently the shooting was sparked by some troops coming out of the fort," one resident said. He added that shops, normally open on Sunday, were closed and most people stayed indoors.

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